The Centre Reporter.

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DEMOCRATS CONTROL

The Situation at Harrisburg in the Senatorial Fight Against Senator Quay.

NOT A BREAK IN THE JENKS LINE

Colonel Guffey's Splendid Work and the Enthusiasm of Mr. Jenks—Gobin Tries to Control the Joint Convention and Fails—A Red Hot Time in Which the Majority Rules.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Jan. 23.—The situation in Harrisburg the past week has not changed. Quay is still outside the breastworks, and the Democrats hold the key to the situation. With the co-operation of the anti-Quay Republicans they have successfully defeated several attempts of the Quay Republicans to infringe on their rights. This was particularly the case on last Wednesday, when the new lieutenant governor, J. P. Gobin, attempted in the most high handed way to rule the joint convention in behalf of Quay.

At the Democratic caucus, held that morning, it was decided to present a series of rules for governing the joint convention. The anti-Quay Republican leaders had been invited to discuss these rules, and had agreed to them, and guaranteed to stand by the Democrats in securing their adoption. There was nothing particular in the rules, except one which provided that there be only one joint ballot for United States senator per day. This was distasteful to the Quay leaders, and they laid their plans to defeat the adoption of the rules, and Lieutenant Governor Gobin was selected as the club.

DIXON'S JOINT RULES.

Accordingly when Representative Dixon, of Elk, the Democratic leader, offered these joint rules Gobin refused to listen to them. He ruled then them out of order. Then Mr. Dixon appealed from his decision, seconded by Senator Flinn, the anti-Quay leader. But again Gobin refused to listen to the appeal. Finally when a hurried attempt was made by the Quay men to adjourn Gobin summarily dismissed the convention, refusing to call the yeas and nays, as demanded by half the Democrats on the floor and the anti-Quay Republicans. In an instant the house was in an uproar. A protest meeting was held, with Bliss, anti-Quay Republican of Delaware, as chairman, and Dixon, Democrat of Elk, as secretary.

A series of vigorous resolutions, denouncing Gobin and his action, were framed. That day it was also decided that if in the future Gobin attempted anything more of the kind he would be dismissed from the chair. All Wednesday afternoon Hon. George A. Jenks, Hon. John H. Fow and ex-Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia, three of the ablest Democratic lawyers in this state, with ex-Attorney General H. C. McCormick, Republican, were in a Harrisburg law office examining the law as to Gobin's right to preside over the joint convention as lieutenant governor. It was found that he had no right, nothing but courtesy and precedent permitting him to so act. The protest was signed by 139 senators and members, the majority of the legislature, all of them Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans, with perhaps half dozen Quay men who became disgusted with the action of their party.

DEMOCRATS STAND FAST.

The Democrats are in excellent shape. During the past week Colonel J. M. Guffey, the brilliant and active Democratic leader, left his great business in Pittsburg and came on to Harrisburg to look after the fight in person. Hon. George A. Jenks, candidate for United States senator, spent part of the week here. From Philadelphia came ex-Judge James G. Gordon, whose sterling Democracy has earned him the eternal enmity of the Quay machine. D. A. Orr, editor of the Harrisburg Patriot, ex-Postmaster John B. Larkin, Colonel "Jack" Spangler and other leading Democrats of the state nave been in constant attendance, watching the progress of events. Despite the fact that these men were here directing the fight in person the Quay men did not hesitate to attempt all sorts of lying schemes to create friction between anti-Quay Republicans and the solid Democratic phalanx.

Their most popular mehod was to start the story that certain members in certain Democratic delegations were wavering, and that on such a day these men would break away from the Democratic line. The story would then be ciruculated as coming from the Wanamaker headquarters. Every falsehood of this kind was alleged to come from the anti-Quay Republican rooms in the Commonwealth hotel, but their frequency and persistency soon revealed their real character. Senator Flinn and General Koontz repeatedly and vigorously denied that any such statements had come from them, but on the contrary they had discovered that these reports were circulated by Quay's lieutenants.

The object undoubtedly was to create friction between the Republicans who are fighting Quay and the Democrats who are also fighting him. There was another reason perhaps more important than this, and that is that the Quay men are compelled to make some such assertions to keep their lines straight. It is well known that there are at least ten men voting for Quay who are ready to break away from him whenever an opportunity presents.

ELKIN IS CONFIRMED.

John P. Elkin was confirmed in the senate last week as the attorney general of Governor Stone's cabinet. His confirmation was made possible by the help of four Democratic senators, viz: Boyd of Fayette, Haines of York, Neely of Clarion and Stiles of Lehigh. Even then Elkin, one of the indemnity bond signers, and a man who has been denounced for that action by Democrats and Republicans for two years, had only one vote to spare in the senate. Not in a quarter of a century has any senator been subjected to such denunciation as these four Democrats. In Stiles' district they held a mass meeting in Allentown and denounced him for betraying his constituents and his party. In Boyd's district, in Fayette and Green counties, the utmost indignation prevails. Congressman-elect Hall came up from Washington and gave Neely, the senator from Clarion, a piece of his mind in a vigorous way. All of these men have been receiving letters from their constituents, hammering them unmercifully for their betrayal of the people in giving aid to the Quay machine and the Stone administration.

Speaker Farr, of the house, is the latest gold brick salesman. There is no doubt that he has sold the anti-Quay Republicans a large and shining gold brick. Farr was Senator Martin's choice for speaker as against the Quay selection. Martin had the assurance that Farr would take care of the anti-Quay interests in at least a measurable fashion. This implied that the Democrats would be looked after to some considerable extent. Instead of that, Farr has made his appointments and has not only given the Democrats a very cold deal, but he has also thrown down the anti-Quay Republicans and the Martin men. The insurgent Republicans are incensed against Farr. He has filled up the unimportant committees with anti-Quay Republicans and given the best that the house afforded to the Quay people. As for the Democrats, they have gotten the worst of it all the way through, and although they have protested it does no good.

MEMBERS MUST BE PAIRED.

Under the rules offered by Representative Dixon, of Elk, in the joint assembly, pairs are now being arranged for regularly. Hereafter no man need be recorded as absent and not voting on the senatorship without being paired. Every man who is absent without being paired places himself under suspicion, whether he be anti-Quay Republican or Democrat. The curious feature of a pair arranged by telegraph was that in the case of Brophy, Democrat, of Pittsburg, and Harrold, Republican, of Beaver. Constituents are watching the members of the legislature very closely, now, and the man who is absent must either be paired or else run the gauntlet of every adverse criticism and have the finger of suspicion pointed at him.

The coming week promises to be uneventful. The voting will likely go on the same as usual. Quay has not gotten within 12 votes of a majority. He will not be able to do any better than this during the coming week. His vote on Wednesday was 13 short of a majority, on Thursday 14, on Friday 13 and on Saturday 12. The coming week will doubtless see no change, but there will be doubtless a repetition of lying reports about the Democratic forces and their leaders.

Free Trips to Paris in 1900.

An Opportunity to See the Great Exposition Without Cost.—The great "Philadelphia Press" announces that it proposes to offer free trips to the wonderful exposition to be held in Paris next year. Details of the offer will be given in next Sunday's "Philadelphia Press" (Jan. 29). There will be other special features, which will be found in another Sunday paper. It would be well, therefore, to make sure early in the week of getting next Sunday's "Press."

Salt on Sidewalks Unhealthy.

The use of salt on sidewalks, as a means of unloosening the ice, is considered unhealthy. Salt, coming in contact with the ice, generates chemical gas that is destructive and unhealthy. In some cities it is prohibited. A better mode of keeping the walks free of ice is to get out early and clean them off, and keep them free from snow as often as it falls.

Another Great Triumph.

"The Pittsburg Sunday Post" leads, as usual. After experimenting for two months reproducing half-tone pictures on its fast presses, a complete half-tone art supplement was issued last Sunday. The pictures are very fine and equal to any of the high-class magazines. "The Sunday Post" is certainly Pittsburg's best newspaper and worthy all the appreciation bestowed upon it. No person should fail to buy it.

THE SENATOR FIGHT.

The election of a Senator at Harrisburg still hangs fire with every prospect of Quay being fired out. The boss is still 14 short. With all the money offered and the patronage of Stone's administration given to bribe members, Quay has not gained a vote.

The Democrats and Independent Republicans stand as a solid wall.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

UPS AND DOWNS OF TOWNS.

Two Once Noted Villages.—Once on Top.

There was a period, fifty and more years ago, when Potters Mills and Aaronsburg, were the important villages and business points on this side the county, but time has multiplied little towns and business pursuits all around until the two above named points gradually lost their importance.

Aaronsburg was regularly laid out, one mile square, in streets and alleys, the founder of the town, Aaron Levy, a jew, believing it would grow to become a city. All the trade of one half of Penns valley, of all Brush valley and part of Sugar valley, centered at Aaronsburg; farmers went thither to sell their grain and purchase all they needed in the line of store goods from merchants Tommy Duncan and Johnny Foster, as they were familiarly called. The town had a lively appearance. All this, naturally, led Levy to believe his town was destined to be great, and he made the main street extraordinarily wide, to allow room for a row of market houses through the centre, a la Market street in Philadelphia. The town likewise became the centre of music, politics, and enterprise in the valley. A plot of ground was set apart for every religious denomination, including a Jewish synagogue.

But, gradually there sprang up villages and stores, all around—Millheim, Rebersburg, Madisonburg, and Spring Mills, and Aaron Levy's visions of a city, were castles in the air. Aaronsburg reached a population of 400, domiciled in pretty homes of retired farmers, with few to rack their brain with active business. It has several creditable churches, and graded schools, but the Jewish synagogue and market houses never got on board.

Potters Mills, named after the Potters of revolutionary fame, is the door to the entrance to the Seven mountains. Here the Potters were monarch of all they surveyed. They founded the village. A hotel, store, large grist and saw mill and a large woolen factory, made it a centre of trade with a promising future. The wealth and social standing of the Potters was the magnet that drew from all parts persons of prominence and culture as visitors and to share the hospitality of the Potters. Elegant parties, balls and race courses were attractions which the Potters did not neglect. The village had a large trade. All the circuses that traveled through this section of the state each summer, exhibited at Potters Mills. But with the failure of the Potters and the birth of new villages all around, this once gay and wealthy centre saw its prestige depart.

Coming Back to Pennsylvania—Where He Once Stumped for Curtin.

An old man, probably three score and ten years of age, walked into El Paso last evening from Barstow, California, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. On the street he was taken for a bogy man, for his wearing apparel consisted of gunny sacks held together with wire and strings. On his head, which was covered with snow white hair, was an old slouch hat of the vintage of '49, covering his feet were shoes of different hue, and in his hand was carried a long staff. His name was John G. Dorthy and he was making his way back to Pennsylvania where he has relatives. A checkered career was his indeed. By misfortune he dropped from wealth to poverty. He was a Yale graduate and was at one time considered one of the leading criminal lawyers of the Keystone state. He stumped the old state with Andrew Curtin, the war governor, and has traveled the country two or three times. He has picked cotton in the south, and placed mined in the Black Hills, Colorado, and California. He says he is going home to his native state to pass his remaining few years. With all his rags and tatters he is a kindly old man, and pleasant to talk to. He says he manages to subsist by doing light chores along the way for farmers' wives. He expects to reach Pennsylvania some time during the closing days of next summer.—El Paso Exchange.

He Wrote Too Late.

The National Advertiser tells a story of an old bachelor who bought a pair of socks and found attached to one of them a slip of paper with these words: "I am a young lady of twenty and would like to correspond with a bachelor with a view to matrimony." Name and address were given. The bachelor wrote and in a few days got this letter: "Mamma was married twenty years ago. The merchant you bought those socks from evidently did not advertise, or he would have sold them long ago. Mamma handed me your letter and said that possibly I might suit you. I am 18 years old."

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE SENATE HAGGLING OVER THE TREATY.

No Vote Taken Yet and the Result Not Definite.—A Court Martial for Eagen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23d.—Senator Gorman publicly called a halt on the statement that he and the Senators who are acting with him in trying to procure a declaration that the policy of this government does not contemplate permanent ownership of the Philippines, are trying to delay or prevent a vote on the treaty of Peace. Privately, Senator Gorman proposed to Senator Davis, who is in charge of the treaty, that a day be set to vote upon it, and Mr. Davis was afraid to accept, because he was not certain that the treaty could control a sufficient number of votes to be ratified, and the opposition were claiming to have thirty-six votes pledged against the treaty, unless it was amended to meet their views. Of course Mr. Gorman would not speak publicly about this private matter with Senator Davis, but in discussing the matter, he used the following significant words, after having said that the administration could get a vote on the treaty whenever it wanted it. "Of course, if the friends of the treaty deem it wise to postpone action until an extra session of Congress, they are in a position to carry out their purpose." There is little doubt that the sentiment against our permanent retention of the Philippines is growing in the Senate, and while it may not yet be strong enough to secure the adoption of an amendment to the treaty, it begins to look as though it will be strong enough to compel the adoption of a resolution by the Senate, unless the administration decline to allow the treaty to go over to an extra session.

The speech of Representative James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, in which he pilloried Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, unmercifully, just after Representatives Bailey, of Texas, Carmack, of Tenn., and Simpson, of Kansas, had peppered him with short retorts, was as fine an example of the proper use of sarcasm in a speech as had been given on the floor of the house for years. No extract can give a correct idea of Mr. Lewis' speech, but the following, which came after his charging Grosvenor with posing as the exclusive custodian of the patriotism of the country, and with ringing the changes on one speech, always ending by pointing dramatically to the stars and stripes behind the Speaker's desk, will give some idea of his style: "When all these arrows were shot from the quiver of my friend from Ohio, it occurred to me that there was something on his mind besides an humble Representative from Washington and a distinguished gentleman from Kansas. There was a U. S Senate, which had not received from the gentleman the bastinading that it deserved. And then it was that we witnessed this Fidus Achates of the administration, this sole deputized executor of its castigating powers—this eminent and worthy Representative, let me add—rising to warn that honorable branch of the executive power, the Senate of the U. S, that if it did not proceed to that as to which there seems to be some doubt in my friends mind whether they will do it or not, they will hear from him again."

The River and Harbor Bill carries direct appropriations for $12,505,138, besides continuing contracts aggregating $16,791,538, as reported to the House, and it is the invariable rule of the Senate to increase it by a few millions.

Senator White says he will not obey the instructions of the California legislature, to vote for the ratification of the treaty of Peace, because he is unalterably opposed to its ratification, and does not regard the instructions as binding upon him, against his conscience and convictions. Senator Perkins says that in deference to the legislature he will swallow his convictions and vote for the treaty.

Commissary General Eagan has been relieved of all official duties pending his trial by the Court-martial which has been ordered to assemble in Washington this week. That the court-martial will find Eagan guilty of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is regarded as certain. The punishment is dismissal from the army, but inasmuch as the President has authority to set aside or lessen the punishment, it is regarded as doubtful whether that penalty will be imposed upon Eagan. War Department officials have allowed it to become known that they do not expect Eagan to resume the duties of Commissary General. Mr. McKinley's action on the Eagan verdict may determine whether Secretary Alger will remain in the cabinet, although some think that Alger will remain anyway, unless kicked out, in order to try to get even with General Miles. He is known to be pulling all the political wires within his reach for the purpose of trying to make trouble for Miles, and the beef contractors are helping him. There is a rumor in Washington that both Alger and Miles will be dismissed as a result of the report of the War Investigating Commission, but that the report will be held by Mr. McKinley until after Congress adjourns, as he fears its effect upon that body.

Dr. Daly, who was chief surgeon on the staff of Gen Miles, demonstrated for the War Investigating Commission, by actual tests made by government chemists, that the refrigerated beef issued to the troops of Gen. Miles in Porto Rico was treated with boric and salicylic acids,—was in fact "embalmed."

At Mr. McKinley's request, an amendment will be offered to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to provide the money to begin the work of caring for Confederate graves located outside of private cemeteries.

The Morgan Nicaragua Canal bill, with amendments, passed the Senate, Saturday, by a vote of 48 to 51.

Gives Usurper Gobin a Shot.

General Gobin's disposition to carry things with a high hand and disregard the plainest principles of parliamentary law in presiding over the joint assembly received a forcible and merited rebuke yesterday by the energetic protests it called forth. General Gobin is quite capable of playing the part of bulldozer, but he needs a majority behind him to do so successfully, and just now his particular faction is in a minority. A wiser man than General Gobin would have avoided a course which made the anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats unite for a common purpose—viz., the defense of their parliamentary rights. Having been forcibly brought together by General Gobin, let them stay together and assert their right as a majority. We wonder none of them has raised the question of General Gobin's right, under our Constitution, as an officer of the United States army, to act as Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth and preside over the joint meetings of the Legislature.—Philadelphia Press, Rep.

The Next Leap Year.

The familiar rule that every leap year is every calendar year with a number divisible by four will be broken in 1900, which fact need not be regarded as an indication that even then it will be time for a change. This rule of the almanac may account for the proverbial activity of the new woman at the close of every century.

There will be no leap year for eight years. February, 1900, will have but twenty-eight days, the extra day not appearing from 1896 to 1904. Centenary years are not leap years. That year will be broken in the leap year 2000, when the interruption may be regarded as an indication that it is time for a change.

Centenary years divisible by 400 are leap years, consequently there were twenty-nine days in February, 1600, and the same number of days will be given to February, 2000, and again to 2400. The object of this rule is to make the calendar year coincide with the solar year.—Independent.

Don't Forget the Stamp.

An exchange says the postoffice department proposes that postmasters shall open all letters on which no postage has been placed to discover the name of the writer. Parties who do not care to have the secret of their correspondance thus violated can obviate this by using envelopes with their printed address or business card.

A Pointer for Farmers.

Fertilizing value of crops is thus spoken of by a correspondent: It is demonstrated that when you sell $500 worth of hay you part with fertilizers of $366 value; in the same amount of wheat you give up fertilizers to the value of $126; of dairy products, $38; of fruit, much less than either. In selling fruit, we sell largely of water and little of real solids.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Castle Building.

Oft do I raise
In idle days
Great towers and temples to the skies
And watch them fade
As if afraid
To bear the searching of my eyes.
Dim fancies they
That float away,
Like visions in a fleeting dream,
Built on the sands,
The shifting strands
That border on life's sullen dream.

—W. T. Olcot, in N. Y. Sun.

Weather to-day bright and mild.

Wheat jumped up two cents in New York yesterday.

The grip is still raging and the doctors are traveling.

Wm. J. Benner, of Lemont, was granted a pension, $6.

Alfred Keen bought the Wert farm near Millheim, price $4,368.

Nearhood's bakery and lunch rooms are in business order now.

The widow of John Weaver died on Saturday last in Brush valley.

Gen. D. K. Heckman has concluded to let a tenant do his farming.

Frank Weaver of Aaronsburg, is not improving rapidly of his illness.

Another grip patient informs us he used boiled cider and he thinks it cured him.

Zettle's calf, with a human-like face is the present Georges valley attraction.

W. J. Weber, of Rebersburg, shot a bear the other day which weighed 250 pounds.

Our townsman, John T. Lee, was one of the many laid up last week by an attack of grip.

Judith, widow of Philip Walker, died at Clintondale, last Friday morning, aged 88 years.

The rainy spell that set in this week will, most likely, largely increase the number of grip cases.

Rev. Eisenberg is having a protracted meeting in progress in the Reformed church. Services every evening.

Rev. Rearick was laid up with a severe attack of grip, and was unable to serve his apointments last Sunday.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Jan. 29: Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; St. Johns, 2 p. m.; Georges valley 7 p. m.

George Swartz, the well-known implement and foundryman, of Hublersburg, died of grip on Saturday, aged 70 years

Hon. John T. McCormick has been appointed manager of the new telephone company in place of Will Goodhart resigned.

The Reformed musical convention will be attractive in all respects—nothing being left undone by Mrs. Boozer and her assistants.

Court this week, but nothing very important going on. If our county keeps on getting better, there may be a time when we can dispense with court and lawyers.

A man in New York who had been saved from drowning by two men, gave them ten cents as a reward. Of course he knew best what his life is worth, therefore the men had no just reason to complain.

Cyrus Brungart, one of Millheim's most active Democrats, announces his name this week as a candidate for sheriff. Cyrus hails from good old Democratic stock and is well qualified for the position.

The C. C. Loose farm, near Rebersburg, was sold last week, to Titus M. Gramly, for $5,500. The house and lot of Mr. Loose, in Rebersburg, was sold to Emanuel Harter for $2,015. Another house of the same in said town, was sold to John Ocker, of Union county, for $875.

Emma, wife of Joseph Stout, died at Hublersburg, Saturday, 14, of grip. She was a daughter of James Auman, and aged 36 years. A husband, four children, father, mother, a brother and two sisters mourn her loss.

Rev. H. C. Salem, Rebersburg's new Lutheran pastor, late of Scalp Level, Pa., was called upon by the members of his flock, a few days ago, and given a hearty welcome accompanied by an abundance of such gifts as usually gladden the hearts of a pastor.

Rev. Ross, of Mifflinburg filled the Presbyterian pulpit Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings; the U. E. minister, Rev. Rhodes, preaches from the same pulpit this evening, and on Friday evening Rev. Lesher, Lutheran, of Boalsburg, will also preach in the Presbyterian church of this place.

Recent Union county deaths: In Lewisburg, Jesse Cornelius, age near 81 years. In Harrisburg, Josheba Montgomery, of Lewisburg, aged 73 y. In Kelley, Lydia, widow of John Hummel, aged 63 years. At Altoona, the wife of Joel C. Potter, of Lewisburg, aged 70 years.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A Perfect Food for Chicks—Storing Celery—How to Grow Crimson Clover—Composting Frequently Unprofitable—Etc., Etc.

A PERFECT FOOD FOR CHICKS.

From the time that the chicks emerge from the shell until they have assumed a comfortable suit of feathers, feed nothing but Graham bread, soaked in luke-warm water until soft, not sloppy. Give plenty of pure water, keep the chicks free from lice, and—barring accidents—about one hundred per cent. will reach the frying stage. Never feed raw meal of any kind to very young poultry; it causes diarrhea and dysentery. When I began to raise chickens, I fed raw corn meal mixed with water, and thought myself fortunate if half of those hatched lived to become large enough for table use.--A. J. Leland in the Epitomist.

STORING CELERY.

Large celery growers are careful to store their celery only when it is quite free from the moisture of dew and frost. For keeping a long time the ordinary system practiced is to pack it in trenches on high, dry ground, and cover with straw or other coarse litter, increasing the covering as the mercury falls. When to be sold early the celery should be stored in a special house, fourteen to sixteen feet wide, built on high ground, the basement being dug down to moist earth, the walls double boarded on each side of the post, the space between being filled with sawdust and leaves. The roof can be of matched boards covered with papers and shingles with a window at one end and a door at the other. Wooden chimneys eight inches square can be placed twelve feet apart. Narrow compartments, sixteen inches wide, can be made along the sides, into which the celery is snugly packed, with soil filled in between the bunches.

HOW TO GROW CRIMSON CLOVER.

In many parts of New York state farmers are growing crimson clover in their orchards with great success. You cannot however, expectto sow this clover in the spring and obtain satisfactory results from it the same season. It is not a warm weather plant. The hot sun of midsummer will either kill it or drive it to a head when only two or three inches high. It is by nature a cold-weather plant, and is best suited to sowing in late fall, so that it may hold the ground during the fall and winter. We use it in this way as a catch crop, growing, say, from August until May, and then making room for another crop better suited to holding the ground during the summer. Grown in this way, crimson clover is of great value to the farm, but we do not advise that it be cut and cured for hay. It ripens at a time somewhat out of season for safe haymaking, and, on the whole, we consider it better suited for ploughing under as green manure or for pasturing hogs or sheep.

On our farm we use this clover as a catch crop, usually sowing it in the standing corn. At the last cultivation of the corn we go through and sow broadcast about twelve pounds per acre of the crimson clover seed, then run the cultivator through the corn as usual, thus working the seed in. After the corn is cut the clover grows along through the fall and winter. We also sow the seed after early potatoes; after digging we work the ground with the Cutaway harrow, sow the clover seed and then roll. It is not necessary to give any very careful preparation of the ground in preparing it for crimson clover seed, but you will make a mistake if you undertake to sow the seed in the spring, because it is not adapted to spring sowing, and will certainly prove a disappointment.—Rural New Yorker.

COMPOSTING FREQUENTLY UNPROFITABLE.

On my farm of eighty-six acres I have handled annually for ten or twelve years 150 to 200 tons of manure. Much of this is obtained from neighboring towns for the hauling. The crops grown in a regular three year rotation are corn, wheat and clover. I have given a good deal of thought to the plan of composting, and three or four times have built compost heaps. My aim has always been to put the manure when possible on the fields as hauled. When this has been inconvenient or impracticable, on account of the land being soft, or for other reasons, I have resorted to composting. My plan in building the compost heap has been to make it circular and four or five feet high. Drive the wagon around it as the manure is being unloaded. Then tramp by leading or driving the horses over it. If I found there was danger of burning I hauled water and applied it when necessary. On one heap of ninety large loads I put at different times fifty barrels of water. This heap was built in a corner of a field where the manure was to be used.

This all entailed hard work, and a good deal of it. Making the compost heap in the barn lot, I can haul to it any time and with any load that can be hauled upon a good gravel pike. I do not compost because I think it profitable, but as a makeshift or matter of convenience. When I dump the manure in the barn lot, I scatter shelled corn over it, for my brood sows. In gathering the corn they fine the manure and compact it so that it never has to be watered. The other stock in the lot, horses and cattle, help with the tramping. I would in no case consider it profitable to gather road or street scrapings for the compost heap. They contain too much sand and gravel. I sometimes gather the leaves from four acres of timber and put them in the barn lot compost heap. Wheat straw which is not needed for bedding also goes through this heap. Clover haulm I scatter on the fields from which it was taken, and plow under in the late fall and winter.

Going through the compost heap adds nothing to the manure. Hence why haul it to the heap dry and haul it away wet, entailing cost and hard labor? By my system of handling manure, I have been able to increase my wheat, clover and corn crops. Before using these manures in such quantities I put the land in proper condition to receive them. Upon one field that had never given, previous to my work on it, an average of over eight bushels of wheat per acre, I have raised thirty-nine bushels one year, and at other times twenty-five, twenty-six and thirty-one bushels per acre. This was accomplished without a pound of commercial fertilizer. My opportunities for obtaining manure off the farm have made it possible to speedily bring the farm up to a state of high fertility. Had these opportunities been limited, or had I been confined to the farm for the manure supply, I would not have made a practice of composting, because I do not think the profit accruing would justify the outlay of labor required. The whole strength of the argument in favor of composting may be summed up in the following statement. It enables the farmer to get the refuse products of the farm, such as straw, leaves and weeds and coarse manure, into an available form for plant food more quickly than could be done otherwise.

It cannot be claimed that we haul from the compost heap more fertility than we put into it, hence if we can use these products without so much labor, we are the gainers. If not properly composted, much is lost which cannot be lost if these products are returned to the land in their coarse state. Following out this line of argument, the conclusion is that for staple farm crops composting does not pay. In the culture of garden crops and stock roots I find it desirable to have a supply of composted manure.—John M. Jamison in the American Agriculturist.

POULTRY NOTES.

Give the fowls fresh water at least three times daily.

Feed as early each morning as the hens can see to eat.

Whole corn is the best food for hens in very cold weather.

Feed carefully for egg production and do not produce fat instead.

Do not force the hens to tramp through snow looking for food or water.

Be careful not to let the combs get frosted. No hen with frosted comb will lay.

Hens should be kept in good flesh during cold weather. Poor hens suffer much and never lay.

Keep houses clean and well ventilated during the day; close everything up tight at night and avoid drafts.

Do not complain if your hens fail to lay an egg each every day. They may do so occasionally, but it's not nature.

Laying hens require more feed than those that do not lay. Remember this and feed more of the kind of feed that makes eggs.

Cracked corn is a good food for growing chicks of fair size provided plenty of sharp grit is furnished, but not otherwise.

Sometimes shutting hens off grain and feeding meal will cause them to lay. Sometimes a change of food will cause them to renew egg production.

Farmers who have a patch of wet land, marshy and almost useless, could get a little return by keeping geese. A few would get most of their summer food from such a spot and will pay better in proportion to their cost than any other stock on the farm.

Two Havana Pastimes.

The intellectual pastime in Havana is chess. Chess is played at all the clubs extensively, and nearly all business and professional men are devoted to the game. There are several chess clubs, and some of them have players with world-wide reputations. Some of the international chess champions have played here, and almost all of the great professionals are known and their play understood. It is easy to get large subscriptions to secure the presence of a famous chess player from abroad.

The last of the bull-fighting probably has been done in Havana. During the war the bulls were all eaten. After the raising of the blockade the project of importing bulls from Mexico was discussed, but was finally abandoned. Now it seems likely that before any bulls can be provided the pastime will be forbidden. The natives expect to see their bull-fighting abolished as a matter of course, and there probably will be no protest. The intelligent Spaniards understand that the United States will not tolerate the pastime.

A Plant Once Sacred.

The plant known as vervain, which is not distinguished for its beauty, and which grows now-a-days utterly disregarded, was so sacred to the Druids that they only gathered it for their divinations when the great dog-star arose, in order that neither sun nor moon should see the deed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Medals of valor have been conferred on 100 Greek women who served as nurses in the war with Turkey. There wasn't anything to do but decorate the women, for the men furnished no excuse for such attention.

A monument costing $40,000 is to be erected over the grave of a simple Kentucky private killed in the San Juan fight. The soldier was only one of many wealthy men who were prepared to go to the front in any capacity.

Mr. Covert, American Consul at Lyons, France, declares that the eye glass and spectacle mountings of American manufacture are the best in the world, and that in certain lines of such goods this company may have a monopoly if it so desires.

A Vienna (Austria) paper declares that very few persons in that city read poems, and fewer still buy them; that puublishers refuse to print them unless the authors pay all expenses, and that to ask for a volume of poetry in a book store is to be stared at as at a freak.

During the last twenty-five years the government has granted twenty-five inventors more than 100 patents each, the whole number being 4,894, the average 195. Thomas A. Edison stands at the head of the list. He has received 711 patents, Elihu Thomas 394, Francis H. Richards, 343, Edward Weston, 274, Charles E. Schrivener 248, Charles J. Vandepoele, 244, and George Westinghouse 217.

The Philadelphia Inquirer discussing the financial and industrial conditions of England in so far as they have relations with the United States, says: "If the situation in England is as Englishmen now describe it, if England is actually now living on the accumulated savings of hundreds of years' possession of the world's markets and carrying trade, the date when an increased immigration from Great Britain to the United States will begin to set in is bound to follow after."

The Chicago Times-Herald talks of the peaceful conquest of genius, enterprise and productive skill, and says:—"While our army and navy were closing in upon Santiago American manufactured goods were crowding competitors to the rear in markets that have heretofore been largely controlled by England, Germany and France. While engaged in a war for humanity the United States has made its greatest record in exports and its smallest record in imports and the largest importation of gold ever made in a calendar year."

It is estimated that there are 190,000,000 old style copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were set afloat. Three million of them are still outstanding, but are never seen. A million of three-cent silver pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very seldom one come across any of them. Of the 800,000 one-half-cent pieces not one has been returned to the government for coinage or is held by the treasury.

A Philadelphia dealer in birds, dogs and goldfish has a new species of the finny tribe imported from Japan, which swims with the head down in the water in nearly a perpendicular position. A woman stopped before the store the other day, and after viewing the new variety went into the store and ordered the dealer to make the fishes swim with their heads elevated. The dealer became angry over her interference with his business, and ordered her from the store. She informed the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals officials, and an officer was sent to investigate. The fish still swim perpendicularly.

The rapid progress made by Japan in its industries during the last few years was mainly due to the development which coal production has assumed there and which facilitated the starting of so many establishments and caused an increase of Japanese goods on the international markets. The fears expressed by British and European manufacturers in regard to the sudden competition of Japan are about to vanish now, when it is stated that coal production has ceased to be considerable in the Japanese Empire. It appears that there is not more than one million tons of coal a year now mined in the whole country, and that nine-tenths of this comes from the mines of Hokkaido and Kiensen, which are reported as nearly exhausted.

The original plan prepared by George Stephenson and his son for the first line of railway from Birmingham to London was sold the other day in the latter city. It bears the autograph signature of Robt. Stephenson, F. R. S., M. P., president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who died in 1859, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The plan, which is drawn to the scale of four inches to the mile, is all the more valuable seeing that the copies of it, which were duly deposited in the Private Bill Office at the time, were destroyed in the disastrous fire which borke out at the Palace of Westminster in 1834. The bills relating to this great undertaking were passed on May 6, 1833, during the reign of William IV., and the work was begun on June 1 in the following year.

Within the last three months a representative of an American sewing machine obtained an order from an English firm in Hong Kong for a considerable number of bicycles, made by the sewing machine company he represented. American exports of all kinds to Hong Kong are increasing remarkably. Formerly kerosene and California flour were almost the only articles shipped there from here. Today ever steamer and ship from America brings cargoes of American goods. This is a direct result of the war with Spain. Goods are shipped to the United States forces in Manila by way of Hong Kong, which, as is generally known, is a mountainous island, hardly a mile away from the coast of China, and in the possession of the British. The imposing quantities of American goods passing through created curiosity first, then demand. The users of American bicycles in Hong Kong will be chiefly men in the employ of the British government and English merchants who live there.

Russia's progress during 1898 has been most remarkable. Internally, every kind of reform—industrial, educational, mercantile—has been pushed as rapidly as possible. The Siberian railway is advancing with rapid strides. The trans-Caspian railway, in its two branches, to the Chinese and Afghan borders, is approaching completion; river transportation is being improved; everywhere there is the outreaching of a vigorous people. The borders have been extended to include Manchuria, and at last there is a Russian ice-free port on the Pacific. Politically, she is stronger than ever. In the Turkish, Persian, Chinese and Korean governments her word is well nigh supreme, her only rival being England, while her entrance into Afghanistan by the waters of the Oxus revives the fears of Indian Russophobes.

It appears that one-fifth of the population of the United States is in school. That is to say, that in the schools, colleges and seminaries of all classes in the country there are 16,225,093 pupils and students. In the various colleges there are 217,764 students as against 88,864 in 1871. In 1872 the college students numbered only 590 to each 1,000,000 of population, whereas they now number 1,216 to each 1,000,000. These figures are both important and encouraging because they show that, although the requirements for admission to college are becoming more and more exacting every year, the ratio of students to population is rapidly increasing. To this great body of learners must be added the large class of persons engaged in post graduate studies, whose number is estimated to be twenty-five times greater now than it was thirty-five years ago.

A bulletin of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that we consume nearly twice as much coffee as does all Europe, with nearly five times our population. We cohsume about one-half of all the coffee that is raised in the whole world. We annually send abroad $90,000,000 to pay for our raw coffee. Leaving out the children, our grown and half-grown population consumes on the average twenty pounds of coffee per capita per year. Moreover, the coffee-drinking habit is growing upon us. For while we took only 700,000,000 pounds in 1897, we took 800,000,000 in 1898. We never were great tea-drinkers, and the statistics show that we are dropping tea gradually yet by no means slowly—at the rate of about 20,0000,000 pounds a year. While other nations drink coffee once or at most twice a day, we as a nation have it three times a day, mixing the cream of the coffee with all manner of fruit and vegetable acids, to the great distress of our digestive apparatus. We are a brave nation, brave to rashness in our eating and drinking. In no respect does this reckless audacity shine more brilliantly than in our coffee-drinking.

Every war has its unknown, or scarcely known, heroes, whose names are inscribed on no tablets of bronze, but who waxed as valiant in fight or proved as alert in resource or as patient in suffering as any of the most noted commanders. Dewey, Sampson, Schley and Shafter have their reward, but few think of the humble heroes who sank into unmarked graves or in obscure corners dared tremendous risks. That fireman on the Castine, for example, was a hero if ever there was one, who, when during a run under forced draft in action, the loosening of a bolt at the farthest interior of a furnace, let the steam in on the fire, thus deadening it, ordered the draft turned off, and fresh coal thrown on the fire. When the white fires were banked, he climbed in over the wet coal, treading on a plank, till he reached the place where the steam was rushing in, and tightened the bolt, and remedied the trouble. For three minutes he remained in the furnace, when he was pulled out by his shipmates, and the gunboat resumed her course through the waters, at the former high rate of speed, as though nothing happened. That man deserves a medal if any sailor does.

French and Our Own Army Mortality.

The statistics of mortality among the French troops, recently published by M. Noel in the Revue Scientifique, show that the death rate of the troops in France amounts to 6.08; in Algiers, 12.27, and in the colonies, to 42.95 per cent. When we compare these statistics of an army at peace, and those of the mortality rate among our own soldiers in the war with Spain, which was something like 2 per cent., including those who fell in battle as well as those who succumbed to disease, it is only fair to ask whether the great outcry against the excessive death rate in our own armies is wholly warranted.—Medical Record.

Vienna, Austria has trebled its population within thirty-five years.

A SLEEPLESS MAGNATE.

PECULIAR MALADY OF A FAMOUS WISCONSIN MILLIONAIRE.

Elaborate Daily Routine Which Fostered Edward Bain's Insomnia—Never Occupied or Wooed Sleep in a Reclining Position.

For fifteen years Edward Bain, the millionaire wagon manufacturer of Kenosha, Wis., who died recently at Pasadena, Cal., never occupied a bed or wooed sleep by assuming a reclining posture. Sitting bolt upright in a high-backed arm chair, or lying back in a chair which tilted at a slight angle, he let his head fall upon his breast and dozed away for the few minutes of half slumber which it seemed his body was generally content with having.

Sometimes he did not sleep more than thirty minutes in the course of a night, dividing this into snatches of five, seven or ten minutes, and rising in the frequent intervals to take long walks about Kenosha. There was, however, nights when he secured nearly the average quota of sleep, possibly an hour at a time, rising at the end of that time for relaxation before returning to the laborious endeavor to entice forgetfulness.

Four times a millionaire, by the estimate of his friends, he did not use his coffers to help him in the contest he waged against the hour-glass. He did not seek variety; instead he assigned to every part of the day a particular routine, a schedule which he never broke. It was this peculiarity of method, the result of a merciless self-discipline, that brought on in the first instance, says his physician, Dr. G. H. Ripley, the malady which was destined to be his constant companion. By method, also, he in all probability fostered the disease. Always a nervous man, he found after sixty years of hard labor that he could not sleep. Previous to that time he had never tried to sleep.

Then suddenly he found himself a man of leisure. The Bain Wagon Company became in 1882 a corporation and he its president. As Edward Bain, the proprietor, there had been never-ending employment for him; as Edward Bain, President, he had nothing to do but attend an occasional meeting of the Board of Directors and draw his dividends.

Dr. Ripley asserts that insomnia was not the result of any discernible physical ill. The mechanism of the man's brain appears simply to have undergone a subtle change that made it an example of continuous motion.

Mr. Bain constituted himself his own doctor, and seems to have reasoned that system might again restore him to a normal state. He did not care to return to work, but he set about elaborating a daily time card. For six months of the year, the period he spent at Kenosha, there was no shifting of the programme for any cause whatever.

Awaking from his nap with the appearance of the first light in the east, he was hurried by his attendant to a bath, then rubbed vigorously and dressed in fresh garments. In matters of attire he was scrupulous to the last detail. After a light breakfast he walked from the house a short distance to a horse block, where his buggy awaited him.

On the outskirts of Kenosha, Mr. Bain owned large tracts of land, fenced into farms, and for the most part cultivated. The gates opening from one field to another were of the sort a man in a carriage or wagon can open without alighting. For nearly four hours Mr. Bain drove from farm to farm, looking at every object, but never speaking to his tenants.

At 10 o'clock every morning he was set down on the platform at the Chicago and Northwestern depot. An employee took the rig home and Mr. Bain and the attendant came into Chicago. From 11.30 o'clock, the time of the train's arrival at the Wells street station, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he was on board a street car. He rode for one hour and forty-five minutes in one direction, timing himself, and then returning by the same route to the depot to step upon the train which bore him back to Kenosha.

During the street car rides, Mr. Bain sat always on the right side of the car. At the half-way point he secured his lunch, a glass of some mild beverage and a sandwich. When he reached Lenosha at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the buggy was awaiting him at the platform. He climbed into it and made the same round of the farms he had made in the morning. He took dinner with his family in the evening and after the meal came down town, going either to the Grant House or to one of the saloons. He did not drink, but took a seat and talked with his friends and neighbors.

Water Cress in Germany.

An interesting translation of an article on water cress from the German "Practical Gardener" by Mrs. Wilhelmine Seliger, appears in the Hartford "Daily Times." Erfurt is not only famous for seed growing the world over, but has a territory in which market gardening is permanent. It is known as the "Dreinbrunnen" districts. Deep ditches or canals are carried over the territory through which cool water flows—and the narrow beds between the ditches are where the vegetables grow. The streams grow the water cresses. Fifty thousand bunches have been sold from this one tract in one season, bringing in $2,600 of our money—a little fortune in Germany. The water cress business was started in 1665 by one Hans Hartzau, who rented the ground for a small sum. Two brothers, named Matthew and Simon Engelhardt, took up the start made, and in 1687 ran the net-work of ditches over the land.

Old plants produce too hot and toothless an article, as all know who have had water cress in an American restaurant. In these Erfurt streams, the plants are torn out twice a year, and new plantations made from the young tips. The bottom of the shallow streams are heavily manured, the tips planted, and the plants kept down by boards until the roots have taken hold. Of course, provision for keeping down the boards has to be made. This boarding process is one of the essentials of culture. The crisp, juicy product would not be secured without it. It bears the same relation to good water cress as blanching does to good celery. With the tough, peppery stuff on American tables, it is no wonder water cress is not popular.—Meehan's Monthly.

A MAID AND A LOCOMOTIVE.

Investigated, and the Train Had to Back Up for the Lost Engineer.

It comes in the letter of a Detroit girl to her family. She is engaged in making a stage career, and tells this among the variegated experiences encountered in traveling about the country:

"I had grown tired of sitting among the sleepy people in our car, and when we stopped at a little way-station I persuaded the engineer to let me ride on the locomotive. The monster rocked like a cradle, for it was a cheap branch road, running up into the wilds of North Dakota, but I soon became accustomed to the pitching and tossing. When the big engineer laughingly told me to 'stoke up' I sprang down, threw open the furnace door and obeyed orders. It was great sport, and I kept stoking, getting black enough for a pickaninny act and ruining a splendid pair of kids. At the next station we stopped for dinner, and I had behaved so well that the engineer said I might ride ten miles further with him. As I only wanted a cup of coffee, I was soon back in the cab.

"Desiring to improve my mind I examined the mechanism of the thing, and, wishing to know the use of a certain lever I gave it a pull just as I had seen the engineer do. Gracious! There was an awful puffing, and wheezing and snorting, and by the time I could gather my wits, we were going across the prairie lickety split. I didn't know what to do, but the one order to me had been to stoke up, and stoke up I did, frantically and with heroic strength.

"Suddenly I was seized from behind and thrown right into the coal bin, and the conductor who had crawled in over the tender without warning me, talked horribly. While we were backing up to get the engineer and fireman I told that conductor what I thought of him, and he apologized. I have also written to the superintendent of the road formally demanding a new pair of gloves and if they are not forthcoming I'm going to make trouble.

How Sound Is Carried.

From a high ridge in Berkshire there is occasionally to be heard the sound of the firing of guns at Aldershot, thirty miles to the eastward. These guns are chiefly noticed in the summer time, when there is very rarely an east wind to help the sound. Occasionally the reports are mistaken for distant thunder, and thus cause alarm at a time when hay harvest is in progress. There is, however, a saying in the district that the "guns are worse than thunder," and this because they forecast, not a passing or local storm, but rather the approach of generally unsettled weather. It is easy to prove that it is a continuity of a uniform moisture-laden air stretching across that part of the country that is the cause of the phenomenon. The testimony of seamen and other trained observers goes to show that homogeneous moist air or mist is the readiest vehicle of sound; that dry air seldom or never conveys sound so readily, while an atmosphere of varying density renders all sounds capricious.

From a sheltered, quiet lawn the Aldershot guns had not been noted all through the late summer until far on in one afternoon in the middle of August, when their sound rolled out with great distinctness, the weather, to all appearance, remaining unchanged and the barometer standing firm and high. In the night, however, thunder was heard for some two hours, the first time for many weeks, and in the morning the guns were heard again more distinctly than before. In this case sound had been the clearest, and indeed the only telltale of a humid layer of the atmosphere brooding over the country side.—Contemporary Review.

Love Customs in Burmah.

Of all the marriage rites of which one ever heard those of Burmah bear away the palm for conciseness and sweet simplicity. Here it is upon the dusky lady that the pleasing duties of courtship devolve. She sees a youth whom she deems calculated to make her happy, and forthwith offers him a stick of candy. If he accepts her proposal he promptly eats the token of affection, and they are thereby made man and wife. There is no further ceremony, and no witnesses are necessary. In the act of eating alone this most primitive marriage rite consists. But if, on the contrary, the youth is not willing, he assures her that that particular kind of candy is not to his taste, and the maiden must seek elsewhere for one more appreciative of her candy and her affections.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Chicago Council has forbidden the use of the rod in the House of Correction.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The people of the United States use about 250,000 lead pencils each day.

That Pimple

On Your Face is There to Warn You of Impure Blood.

Painful consequences may follow a neglect of this warning. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure all humors and eruptions, and make you feel better in every way. It will warm, nourish, strengthen and invigorate your whole body and prevent serious illness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price, $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Smallest Island in the World.

Rockall is, perhaps, the smallest island in the world. It is situated in the Atlantic over 300 miles west of Scotland, and is a mere rock about 60 feet high and 225 feet round, arising from a reef of sand. The rock is basalt and granite, very magnetic. It is haunted by sea-birds, and the mackerel of the surrounding seas are very fine. Of course, it was never inhabited, and is very seldom visited, owing to the difficulty of landing on it.

The Cast-Off One.

Her voice is like the ripple
Of a sparkling little rill,
And the glances from beneath her
Lashes give me many a thrill;
But, alas, I've got to lose her—
I am sad and she is glad—
I've been talking with her lover,
And I'm nothing but her dad.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

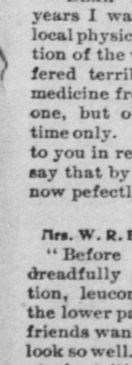
CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



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We wish to gain this year 250,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	10c
1 "	Long Lightning Cucumber	10c
1 "	Salzer's Best Lettuce,	15c
1 "	California Fig Tomato,	20c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents,		$1.00

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice & 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Onion Seed 65c. and up a lb. Potatoes at $1.90 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. 1 C

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Cling to the Cross"—The Multiplicity of Opportunities For Doing Good That Men of Talent Have Within Their Reach—Brave Stay-at-Homes.

TEXT: "Thou art worth 10,000 of us."—II Samuel xviii., 3.

One of the most wondrous characters of his time was David. A red haired boy, he could shepherd a flock or carry "ten loaves and ten slices of milk cheese to his brothers in the regiment," or with leathern thong, stone loaded, bring down a giant whose armor weighed two hundredweight of metal, or cause a lion which roared at him in rage to roar with pain as he flung it, dying, to the roadside, or could marshal a host, or rule an empire, or thumb a harp so skilfully that it cured Saul's dementia—a harp from whose strings dripped pastorals, elegies, lyrics, triumphal marches, benedictions. Now, this man, a combination of music and heroics, of dithyrambs and battle fields, of country quietudes and statesmanship, is to fit out a military expedition. Four thousand troops, according to Josephus, were sent into the field. The captains were put in command of the companies, and the colonels in command of the regiments, which were disposed into right wing, left wing and center. General Joab, General Abishai and General Ittai are to lead these three divisions. But who shall take the field as commander in chief? David offers his services and proposes to go to the front. He will lead them in the awful charge, for he has not a cowardly nerve in all his body. He did not propose to have his troops go into perils which he himself would not brave, and the battlefield required as much courage then as now, for the opposing forces must, in order to do any execution at all, come up to within positive reach of saber and spear. But there came up from the troops and from civilians a mighty protest against David's taking the field. His life was too important to the nation. If he went down, the empire went down; whereas, if the whole 4000 of the ranks were slain another army might be marshaled and the defeat turned into victory. The army and the nation practically cried out: "No! No! You cannot go to the front! We estimate you as 10,000 men! 'Thou art worth 10,000 of us!'"

That army and that nation then and there reminded David and now remind us of the fact which we forget or never appreciate at all that some people are morally or spiritually worth far more than others, and some worth far less. The census and statistics of neighborhoods, of churches, of nations, serve their purpose, but they can never accurately express the real state of things. The practical subject that I want to present to-day is that those who have especial opportunity, especial graces, especial wealth, especial talent, especial eloquence, ought to make up by especial assiduity and consecration for those who have less opportunities and less gifts. You ought to do ten times more for God and human uplifting than those who have only a tenth of your equipment. The rank and the file of the 4000 of the text told the truth when they said, "Thou art worth 10,000 of us."

In no city of its size are there so many men of talent as are gathered in the capital of the American nation. Some of the States are at times represented by men who have neither talents nor good morals. Their political party compensates them for partisan services by sending them to Congress or by securing for them position in the war or navy or pension or printing departments. They were nobodies before they left home, and they are nobodies here, but they are exceptional. All the States of the Union generally send their most talented men and men of exemplary lives and noble purposes. Some of them have the gifts and qualifications of ten men, of a hundred men—yea, of a thousand men—and their constituents could truthfully employ the words of my text and say, "Thou art worth 10,000 of us."

With such opportunity, are they augmenting their usefulness in every possible direction? Many of them are, some of them are not. It is a stupendous thing to have power—political power, social power, official power. It has often been printed and often quoted as one of the wise sayings of the ancients, "Knowledge is power." Yet it may as certainly be power for evil as for good. The lightning express rail train has power for good if it is on the track, but horrible power for disaster if it leaves the track and plunges down the embankment. The ocean steamer has power for good, sailing in right direction and in safe waters and under good helmsman and wide awake watchman on the lookout, but indescribable power for evil if under full headway it strikes the breakers. As steam power or electricity or water forces may be stored in boilers, in dynamos, in reservoirs, to be employed all over a town or city, so God sometimes puts in one man enough faith to supply thousands of men with courage. If a man happens to be thus endowed, let him realize his opportunity and improve it. At this time millions of men are a-tremble lest this nation make a mistake and enter upon some policy of government for the islands of the sea that will founder the republic. God will give to a few men on both sides of this question faith and courage for all the rest. There are two false positions many are now taking, false as false can be. The one is that if we decline to take under full charge Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines we make a declination that will be disastrous to our nation, and other nations will take control of those archipelagoes and rule them, and perhaps to our humiliation and destruction. The other theory is that if we take possession of those once Spanish colonies we invite foreign interference and enter upon a career that will finally be the demolition of this government. Both positions are immeasurable mistakes. God has set apart this continent for free governments and the triumphs of Christianity, and we may take either the first or the second course without ruin. We may say to those islands, "We do not want you, but we have set you free. Now stay free, while we see that the Spanish panther never again puts its paw on your neck." Or we may invite the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico and say to the Philippines, "Get ready by education and good morals for free government, and at the right time you shall be one of our Territories, on the way to be one of our States."

And there is no power in Europe, Asia or Africa, or all combined, that could harm this nation in its world-wide endeavor. God is on the side of the right, and by earnest imploration for divine guidance on the part of this nation we will be led to do the right. We are on the brink of nothing. There is no frightful crisis. This train of Republican and Democratic institutions is a through train, and all we want is to have the engineer and the brakemen and the conductor attend to their business and the passengers keep their places.

A vast majority of men have no surplus of confidence for others and hardly enough confidence for themselves. They go through life saying depressing things and doing depressing things. They chill prayer meetings, discourage charitable institutions, injure commerce and kill churches. They blow out lights when they ought to be kindling them. They hover around a dull fire on their own hearth and take up so much room that no one can catch the least caloric, instead of stirring the hearth into a blaze, the crackle of whose backlog would invite the whole neighborhood to come in to feel the abounding warmth and see the transfiguration of the faces. As we all have to guess a great deal about the future, let us guess something good, for it will be more encouraging, and the guess will be just as apt to come true. What a lot of ingrates the Lord has at His table! People who have had three meals a day for fifty years and yet fear that they will soon have to rattle their knife and fork on an empty dinner plate. How many have had—winter and spring and summer and fall—clothing for sixty years, but expect an empty wardrobe shortly! How many have lived under free institutions all their days, but fear that the United States may be telescoped in some foreign collision! Oh, but the taxes have gone up! Yes, but thank God, it is easier with money to pay the taxes now that they are up than it was without money to pay the taxes when they were down. We want a few men who have faith in God and that mighty future which holds several things, among them a millennium. Columbanus said to his friend, "Deicolus, why are you always smiling?" The reply was, "Because no one can take my God from me!" We want more men to feel that they have a mission to cheer others and to draw up the corners of people's mouths which have a long while been drawn down, more Davids who can shepherd whole flocks of bright hopes, and can play a harp of encouragement, and strike down a Goliath of despair, and of whom we can say, "Thou art worth 10,000 of us."

I admit that this thought of my text fully carried out would change many of the world's statistics. Suppose a village is said to have 1000 inhabitants, and that one-half of them—namely, 500—have for years been becoming less in body, and through niggardliness and grumbling less in soul. Each one of these is only one-half of what he once was or one-half of what she once was.

That original 500 have been reduced one-half in moral quality and are really only 250. Suppose that the other 500 have maintained their original status and are neither better nor worse. Then the entire population of that village is 750. But suppose another village of 1000, and 500 of them, as the years go by, through mental and spiritual culture, augment themselves until they are really twice the men and women they originally were, and the other 500 remain unchanged and are neither better nor worse, then the population of that village is 1500. Meanness is subtraction and nobility is addition. According as you rise in the scale of holiness and generosity and consecration, you are worth five or ten or fifty or 100 or 1000 or 10,000 others.

Notice, my friend, that this David, warrior, strategist, minstrel, master of blank verse and stone slinger at the giant, whom the soldiers of the text estimated clear up into the thousandfold of usefulness on this particular occasion, staid at home or in his place of temporary residence. General Joab, General Abishai and General Ittai, who commanded the boys in the right wing and left wing and centre, did their work bravely and left 25,000 of the Lord's enemies dead on the field, and many of the survivors got entangled in the woods of Ephraim and mixed up in the bushes and stumbled over the stumps of trees and fell into bogs and were devoured of wild beasts which seized them in the thickets. But David did his work at home. We all huzza for heroes who have been in battle and on their return what processions we form and what triumphal arches we spring and what banquets we spread and what garlands we wreathe and what orations we deliver and what bells we ring and what cannonades we fire! But do we do justice to the stay at homes? David, who was worth 10,000 of those who went out to meet the Lord's enemies in the woods of Ephraim, that day did his work in retirement.

Oh, the world needs a day of judgment, to give many of the stay at homes proper recognition. In the different wars the sons went to the front and on ship's deck or battlefield exposed their lives and earned the admiration of the country, but how about the mothers and fathers who through long years taught those sons the noble sentiments that inspired them to go and then gave them up when perhaps a few words of earnest protest would have kept them on the farm and in the homestead? The day of final reward will reveal the self sacrifice and the fidelity of thousands who never in all their lives received one word of praise. Oh, ye unknown, ye faithful and Christian and all enduring stay at homes! I have no power now to do you justice, but I tell you of one who has the power and of the time when the thimble, and the ladle, and the darning needle, and the washtub, and the spinning wheel, and the scythe, and the thrashing machine, and the hammer, and the trowel, and the plow, will come to as high an appreciation as a seventy-four pounder, or the sword, or the battering ram that pounded down the wall or the flag that was hoisted on the scaled parapets.

The warrior David of my text showed more self control and moral prowess in staying at home than he could have shown commanding in the field. He was a natural warrior. Martial airs stirred him. The glitter of opposing shields fired him. He was one of those men who feel at home in the saddle, patting the neck of a pawing cavalry horse. But he suppressed himself. He obeyed the command of the troops whom he would like to have commanded. Some of the greatest Sedans and Austerlitzes have been in backwoods kitchens or in nursery, with three children down with scarlet fever, soon to join the two already in the churchyard, or amid domestic wrongs and outrages enough to transform angels into devils, or in commercial life within their own counting rooms in time of Black Friday panics, or in mechanical life in their own carpenter shop or on the scaffolding of the walls swept by cold or smitten by heat. No telegraphic wires reported the crisis of the conflict, no banner was ever waved to celebrate their victory, but God knows, and God will remember, and God will adjust, and by Him the falling of a tear is as certainly noticed as the burning of a world, and the flutter of a sparrow's wing as the flight of the apocalyptic archangel.

Oh, what a God we have for small things as well as big things! David no more helped at the front than helped at home. The four regiments mobilized for the defense of the throne of Israel were right in protesting against David's expose of his life at the front. Had he been pierced of an arrow or cloven down with a battleax or fatally slung for snorting war charger, what a disaster for the throne of Israel! Absalom, his son, was a low fellow and unfit to reign; his two chief characteristics were his handsome face and his long hair—so long that when he had it cut that which was scissored off weighed "200 shekels, after the king's weight," and when a man has nothing but a handsome face and an exuberance of hair there is not much of him. The capture or slaying of David would have been a calamity irreparable. Unnecessary exposure would have been a crime for David, as it is a crime for you.

Some people think it is a bright thing to put themselves in unnecessary peril. They like to walk up to the edge of a precipice and look off, defying vertigo, or go among contagions when they can be of no use but to demonstrate their own bravado, or with glee drive horses which are only harnessed whirlwinds, or see how close they can walk in front of a trolley car without being crushed, or spring on a rail train after it has started, or leap off a rail train before it has stopped. Their life is a series of narrow escapes, careless of what predicament their family would suffer at their sudden taking off or of the misfortune that might come to their business partners or the complete failure of their life work. If a coroner's jury must be called in to decide the style of their exit. They do not take into consideration what their life is worth to others. Taken off through such recklessness they go criminals. There was not one man among those four full regiments of four thousand Israelites that would have so much enjoyed being in the fight as David, but he saw that he could serve his nation best by not putting on helmet and shield and sword, and so he took the advice of the armed men and said, "What seemeth to you best I will do." I warrant that you will die soon enough, without teasing and bantering casualty to see if it can launch you into the next world.

OUR COLONIES.

This Writer Says Democratic Government Will Be Impossible.

To sum up, we find that Holland has succeeded in Java, where the population is composed of Malayans and forced labor has been enacted; that she has failed in Surinam, where the population is largely negro, and where no compulsion has been used; that England has failed wherever the population is composed of negroes and has attained a moderate degree of success only where East Indian laborers form a considerable proportion of the population and a contract labor system is in force; finally, that wherever, in these colonies which have been dealt with, any considerable industries exist the East Indian indentured immigrant is found doing the work, says W. Alleyne Ireland in the Atlantic Monthly. Any attempt to govern the tropical possessions of the United States on democratic principles is doomed to certain failure. It has been clearly shown that without forced labor, or at least some form of indentured labor, large industries cannot be developed in tropical colonies. The system under which this country might hope to achieve success with her tropical possessions is one which the United States is not likely to adopt. It is the system advocated by Froude for the island of Dominica—surely the most beautiful of all tropical islands: "Find a Rajah Brooke if you can, or a Mr. Smith of Scilly. * * * Send him out with no more instructions than the knight of La Mancha gave Sancho—to fear God and do his duty. Put him on his mettle. Promise him the praise of all good men if he does well; and if he calls to his help intelligent persons who understand the cultivation of soils and the management of men, in half a score years Dominica would be the brightest gem of the Antilles. * * * The leading of the wise few, the willing obedience of the many, is the beginning and the end of all right action. Secure this, and you secure everything. Fail to secure it, and, be your liberties as wide as you can make them, no success is possible."

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The violin is mentioned as early as the beginning of the 18th century.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1895.

A whale of 50 tons exerts 145 horse-power in swimming 12 miles an hour.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Rosa Bonheur earned her first money by copying paintings of the old masters.

$2.00 Astrological Reading Free.

I will send full life reading and answer all questions with pen picture of future affinity for 10 cts. (postage expenses.) Give date of birth. It may mean wealth and happiness. Ad. Prof. Æolis, Philadelphia, Pa.

The churches of the United States have taken 1,600 Chinese into membership.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Animals Which Like Perfumes.

An investigator of the effect of perfumes on animals in the London Zoological Gardens discovered that most the lions and leopards were very fond of lavender. They took a piece of cotton saturated with it and held it between their paws with great delight.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and It Cures Baldness

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

IVORY SOAP PASTE.

In fifteen minutes' time, with only a cake of Ivory Soap and water, you can make in your own kitchen, a better cleansing paste than you can buy.

Ivory Soap Paste will take spots from clothing; and will clean carpets, rugs, kid gloves, slippers, patent, enamel, russet leather and canvas shoes, leather belts, painted wood-work and furniture. The special value of Ivory Soap in this form arises from the fact that it can be used with a damp sponge or cloth to cleanse many articles that cannot be washed because they will not stand the free application of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.—To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces of Ivory Soap cut into shavings, boil five minutes after the Soap is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire, and cool in convenient dishes (not tin.) It will keep well in an air-tight glass jar.

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TESTING THE QUALITY OF AIR.

An Idea as to Its Purity May Be Derived by Using Smoke or Peppermint.

Once a year is quite often enough to have the plumbing tested for the escape of sewer gas. There are two methods of doing this—the peppermint test and smoke test. The latter is regarded as the most absolute, though both are used. When such a test is made the regular escapes for the water are plugged up and smoke is pumped into the pipes from the roof. For this purpose there is a special machine which combines a furnace and a force pump. In this little furnace are put old rags or discarded Christmas trees, or anything which will make a fine smudge. As soon as these are in good smoking condition the smudge is forced down into the pipes and a tour of examination is made. If the smoke escapes at any point it can be detected at once. The peppermint test is made from the roof also. The escapes are plugged up and then about a pint of peppermint oil is poured in the roof pipe, followed by a bucket of hot water. The odor of the peppermint is so penetrating that it will quickly escape at any defective spot. But the man who handles the peppermint has to stay on the roof until the examination is complete or the whole house will be permeated with the odor.

DISCOURAGING TIPS.

English Railroad Officials Trying to Break Up the Practice.

It was stated recently by several officials of railway companies having termini in the metropolis that the question of the tipping of porters had been engaging the attention of the respective general managers, says the London Times. The subject was one which bristled with difficulties, inasmuch as the traveling public encouraged, rather than discouraged, the practice. In the rules and regulations for the observance of the staff of each of the railway companies there was a clause specially directed to the question of the acceptance of tips, which provided that any servant detected receiving gratuities of any kind was liable to instant dismissal. Unfortunately, passengers were not aware of the existence of such a regulation or totally ignored it. If the public would only report cases of incivility on the part of porters on occasions when tips were not forthcoming, the railway companies would be in a position to deal more effectively with the question. The companies desired it to be known that the directors did not, as had been suggested by the men, take into consideration the amount a porter was likely to receive in tips when fixing the wage of an employe. The wages paid to the men were commensurate with the services rendered to the companies. The managers were, of course, well aware that at many of the larger stations a porter could easily earn, in the nature of tips, on an average at least £1 per week.

A Beauty of the Arctic.

There is a beautiful bird called the rosy gull, very few specimens of which exist in any museum, and whose entire life is spent in the immediate neighborhood of the eternal ice that surrounds the north pole. A paper describing these curious birds was read at the recent meeting of the American Association in Boston by Mr. John Murdoch. They follow the advance of the ice towards the south as winter comes on, keeping near the loose edge of the floating pack ice, and then retreat with it toward the north when the summer sun begins to rise high upon the Arctic circle. The bird is small and of a deep rose color, whereas all other gulls are white.

The children of the United States each year consume toys that cost at retail $45,000,000.

The art of starching linen was brought into England in 1553 by a Flemish woman.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Though 78 years old and compelled to spend most of his time in bed, Herbert Spencer manages to do a little work. He has just finished revision of the first volume of his "Biology," bringing it down to date.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Matthew Larking, the oldest bellringer in England, has retired to Grimsby, after ringing the bells of Tetney Church for 82 years without a break. He is 97 years of age.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Wheat ripens in Chile and Argentina in January; in Peru in November.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

At a coming Bath (Me.) launching roses will be used instead of champagne.

HERE THIS IS IT.

Know by the sign

ST. JACOBS OIL

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness, Stiffness.

COLOR and flavor of fruits, size, quality and appearance of vegetables, weight and plumpness of grain, are all produced by Potash.

Potash,

properly combined with Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, and liberally applied, will improve every soil and increase yield and quality of any crop.

Write and get Free our pamphlets, which tell how to buy and use fertilizers with greatest economy and profit.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases. Fits, St. Vitus' Dance and Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Boderen Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DNU 4

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURED GUARANTEED Sanitarium or Home Treatment. J. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 25.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Lieutenant-Governor Gobe-tween.

Quay to Stone: Help me Cassius or I sink.

So far it would appear instead of bread the people of this state have a Stone.

In some six or eight states the Republicans are quarreling bitterly over the election of U. S. Senators.

Let it be Jenks for senator, above all others; if not, then Wanamaker, Dalzell or any other honest anti-machine Republican.

The gallant fight made by the Democrats and independent Republicans on the senatorship, is the cleanest and most patriotic act in the history of our state politics.

Things must have come down to a very shallow stage with boss Quay when Gov. Stone and his administration with all its patronage must be used to help the Senator, and yet not gaining a vote. He can't shake down that plum.

When governor Stone in his inaugural discountenanced padded pay-rolls and then turned around and appointed Elkins, the chief stearer of padded pay-rolls, to the attorney generalship, he slapped his own mouth and advertised himself as a mock reformer.

In the last campaign public sentiment forced governor Stone to step from under Quayism and declare that he was not going to be owned by any man nor ruled by any boss. But since the inauguration governor Stone has handed all the patronage of his administration over to the boss to make votes for the senatorship. The boss does own the governor.

It is estimated that the "spoiled beef" purchased by somebody for the hungry soldiers of the recent unpleasantness with Spain cost the United States government $2,000,000, of which one half was clear profit to the somebody who were in the "embalming" scheme which poisoned and sickened and killed so many of our brave soldier boys merely that unprincipled scoundrels might grow rich in a day.

George A. Jenks in his last interview makes known his purpose to throw his strength for the best anti-Quay candidate presented at the fitting time. "I believe that it is my duty to the State and the country to do this." Mr. Jenks is a patriot and acts from principle. He is unselfish and true. We are glad he is at Harrisburg at this juncture.

Governor Stone has decided that Quay is innocent, and in that he agrees with Quay. That settles it and there is no use having a trial now. If the million voters of Pennsylvania get to think with Stone, then it will be unanimous. Governor Stone reading his inaugural with Quay smiling in one pocket and Elkin snickering in the other, has made a stupendous ass of himself.

The Record: In declaring for fusion in the Legislature to elect an opponent of Quay and the machine to the United States Senate, George A. Jenks represents the sentiment of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Every Democrat in the Legislature, who shall vote directly for Senator Quay or shall give him a half vote by absence without a pair, will brand himself as a traitor to the Democratic party and to the cause of the Commonwealth.

Four Democratic senators were found base enough to desert their party and platform and vote to confirm Elkin, who signed the padded pay-roll bond, as attorney general. The Democrats of the counties from which these senators hail, have denounced them at indignation meetings, for this action. We are pleased to note that senator Heinle was true to his party and instantly said "No" when satan tempted him to turn traitor. Our senator has been true to his colors and will be found thus to the end.

Our representatives, Wetzel and Foster, have voted square with their party right along.

Keeley having died, the Philadelphia Press had his "motor" premises investigated by scientific men and in walls and under floors were found hidden pipes with which to use compressed air—an old principle—to act upon his motor and make it mote. The discovery of a new and most powerful force exceeding any thing known, was heralded throughout the world, for over a dozen years, and much stock was sold and a Keeley motor company organized, Keeley keeping his secret and working in secret, not even informing stockholders whereof his wonderful new force consisted. But his motor wouldn't mote, and from year to year he announced the thing was almost near perfection, just needed a few changes and then the greatest of all discoveries would astonish the world. Keeley moted to another world a few weeks ago, and the investigation by the Press showed that he was at the bottom of a stupendous fraud.

SENATORIAL DEADLOCKS.

As there were or are pending senatorial elections in a third of the States of the Union, it is not at all surprising that there should be a number of deadlocks in States where the political elements are much mixed. Senators have been elected in a dozen States without difficulty. In Maine Senator Hale has been re-elected; in Massachusetts, Senator Lodge; in Connecticut, General Hawley; in New Jersey, John Kean; in New York, Chauncey Depew; in Indiana, Mr. Beveridge; in Michigan, Mr. Burrows; in Minnesota, Mr. Davis, and in Missouri, Francis Cockrell for the fifth time. He took the place of Carl Schurz in 1875.

Among the States in which deadlocks are on or are clearly forshadowed are Delaware, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Utah, California, Montana, West Virginia and Nevada. In California, and Montana there have been direct charges and counter-charges of vote-buying. In Montana the fight is between two millionaires who have the Western prodigal way of spending money in politics. In Pennsylvania the fight is between bossism and corruption opposed by the friends of honest government.

And Yet She Lives.

A woman who is a patient in the hospital at Weston, West Virginia, has been ill for a number of days. She was receiving treatment from Dr. Perry, one of the hospital physicians. A day or two ago he was informed by another patient that she had seen the woman swallowing a hairpin. Her physician set to work to remove from her stomach anything of an injurious nature which it might contain. There came from her 37 common pins, six wire hair pins, a tin snuff box lid, one inch in diameter; an iron screw, one and a quarter inches in length; six pieces of glass, one of which is one and one-eighth inches long and three-fourths of an inch wide, and another being a triangular piece, each side of which is three-fourths of an inch in length; four pieces of slate, one of which is an inch in length; one falcon pen; one small piece of china ware, and three comb teeth one inch long.

Sold at Auction.

To read of an aged woman being sold to the highest bidder in Pike county, the state of Pennsylvania, seems almost past credence, yet for years, Mrs. Elmira Quick, a very aged widow, has been sold at auction by the overseers of the poor in Lackawaxen township. The successful bidder, in addition to receiving a small allowance for the maintenance of the woman, secured enough work from her to pay "for her keep." At the recent sale, however, when only $1.50 per month was bid for the poor unfortunate, she suddenly exclaimed: "I bid $5 per month. I can maintain myself on that amount!" In vain the auctioneer tried to secure another bid, and was finally compelled to sell the old woman to herself.—Kane *Republican*.

Originated by a Pennsylvanian.

"In God We Trust" first appeared on the copper two cent issue of 1864, and is the first use of the word God in any government act. This sentence was introduced by James Pollock, ex-governor of Pennsylvania and director of the mint, with approval of S. P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury.

An Economical Plan.

An ingenious woman has discovered an easy way to get the better of large holes in socks and woven underwear. She takes a piece of strong net, bastes it over the hole and then darns over it, thus making the garment stronger than when new and much neater in appearance than if darned in the orthodox way.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting down." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman Spring Mills.

Roll of Honor.

High School—°Chas Bartholomew, °Ralph Boozer, Fred Christine, Earl Fleming, John Hosterman, Claude Stahl John Stover, Wm. Sandoe, °Mary Foreman, °Helen Hosterman, Estie Ocker.

Grammar School, D. W. Geiss, teacher—°Mabel Arney, °Lizzie Boozer, °Mabel Christine, Calvin Christine, Robert Dellett, Domer Emerick, °John Foreman, °John Knarr, Sophie Krumbine, °Witmer Lee, °Bertha McCormick, Marion Miller, Clay Reesman, Bruce Rowe, Pearl Runkle.

Secondary School, F. A. Foreman, teacher—°Mamie Emerick, °Grace Crawford, °Esther Foreman, °Elsie Rearick, °Bertha Strohmeier, °Blanche Rowe, Mary Saul, Pearl Arney, Ruth Thomas, Myrtle Clements, Ida Shearer, °Guy Clements, °Ross Bushman, °Floyd Snyder, John Coldren, Wm. Colyer, Harvey Barner, °Robert Keller, °Andrew McCormick, Helen Sandoe.

Primary School, Miss A. Bartholomew, teacher—Laura Barner, Maude Kanwell, Lena Emerick, °Reah Keller, °Jodie Rearick, Susan Rearick, °Isabel Rowe, °Bruce Arney, Charles Barner, °Roy Clements, Guy Foreman, Clymer McClenahan, °Harry Miller, John Rowe.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 22.—At the residence of Mrs. Cora Hosterman, 1 mile east of Rebersburg; 3 horses, colt, 5 cows, 2 shorthorn bulls, young cattle, 2 sows, shoats, deering binder, mower, all kinds farm implements, household goods, etc. Sale at 12 o'clock p. m.

MARCH 10—James Durst, two miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 6 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 6 steers, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs and shoats, 9 head of sheep, binder, mower, ⅔ interest of 35 acres grain in ground, wagons and other farm implements and household goods; Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 14—W. F. Bradford, Executor of Wm. Bradford, dec'd, at Old Fort; 8 horses, 2 colts, 10 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 16 head of young cattle, 40 head of sheep, lot of hogs and shoats, binder, mowers, wagons, buggies and other farm implements and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2¾ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, aucs.

MARCH 17.—At the residence of Mrs. Eva Strohm, Tusseyville; horse, cows, buggy, wagon, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21—Andrew Corman, 1½ mile north of Spring Mills; 6 horses, 2 shorthorn bulls, 2 holstein bulls, 1 guernsey bull, 5 milch cows, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs, binder, mower, drill, and all kinds of farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock. Jas. Leitzell, Auc't.

MARCH 23—M. L. Rishell, executor of Geo. Krape, dec'd 1¾ miles north-west of Spring Mills; cows, buggy, household goods and other articles. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale at Centre Hall, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, late the property of Joseph Shirk, dec'd: A valuable Farm situate in Potter township, bounded by lands of Daniel Fleisher, George M. Harter, Thomas Stiver's heirs, and others, containing

130 ACRES,

more or less. Thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. There is a good orchard on the place; a never-failing spring of excellent water at the door from which it is piped to the barn. Also a Tract of Mountain Land, within a mile of the farm, bounded by lands of Joseph Neff's heirs, Uriah Slack's heirs and others, containing thirty acres, more or less, and is covered with a good growth of timber.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

H. C. SHIRK,
B. D. BRISBIN,
Administrators of Joseph Shirk, dec'd.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Centre County, Pa.
Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 9, 1899.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Forty-first Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 32 420 18
Cash premiums		1 654 77
Cash from tax No. 21		3 466 78
Borrowed money		400 00
Amount in treasury		594 90

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 178 66	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	25 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	95 34	
Election board	3 00	
State Insurance Report	5 00	
Appraisers, justices' attorney fees and dispatches	43 29	
Mrs. Ellen Hubler, balance due on implements burned	300 00	
Mrs Ellen Hubler, admx. balance due on barn burned	465 40	
Jeremiah Kline, borrowed money	100 00	
Interest on same	41 88	
James Huey, balance due on implements	247 76	
Robt. Smith, store house	350 00	
J. M. Kepler, on barn and contents	780 95	
Mrs. Sparr, borrowed money	250 00	
Interest on same	42 75	
J. M. Wieland, shop	600 00	
Wagner Bros. on grain	1 391 00	
Simon Harper, interest	34 00	
P. V. Bank, Hazel and Gramley premium note	104 13	
Total assets less expenses the past year		33 275 19
Total amount of premium notes in force this day		139 306 97
Insurances taken the past year	376 035 00	
To which add insurances taken and in force for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, and we have the grand total of risks		1 529 952 68

LIABILITIES.

Borrowed money	950 00	
G. W. Nerhood and family note	46 32	
J. I. Thompson note	109 74	
J. B. Crawford note	206 45	
Jack's heirs note	145 02*	
Hubler's heirs note	95 82	
Mrs. Ellen Hubler note	58 13	
James Huey note	49 15	
Mrs S. F. Keller note	16 64	
Miss Kate Keller note	49 29	
J. M. Kepler note	89 31	
John M. Wieland note	150 00	
Wagner Bros. note	100 00	
Potter Township School house, stationery and books	558 41	
Amount outstanding		486 29

*Paid since the last meeting.

At a meeting he'd the same day the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: H. C. Campbell, John G. Bailey, Frank M Fariane, Jacob Bottorf, W. Fred Reynolds, Fred Kurtz, J W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, A. D. Weaver, G. B. Haines, J. R. Brungart. The Board organized by electing the following officers

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, H. C. Campbell.
Treasurer, B. H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and **Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** enabling all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Catalogue and prices free. Also **Spring Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc.

Mention this paper.

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

Second Week of Our

BARGAIN MENU AND CLEARING SALE!

In order to clear out every dollar's worth of Winter stock before the opening of Spring trade, we have put the knife into all prices of Winter Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Overshirts, Caps, Child's Coats, Hoods and Caps, Bed and Horse Blankets, Plush Robes, Duck Coats, Felt Combinations, Leather Boots, Warm Lined Shoes and Slippers, Cloth Overshoes, etc. The above goods will be sold 20 to 30 per cent. off. In our odd and end display about which we mentioned last week you will find some great values. These goods go regardless of cost. We always like to have our stock in such a shape that we can say old goods are never here. Ask for them some where else.

We are not inclined to give goods away, but the next thing to giving them away is to quote these prices. But remember these prices hold good only until next issue of this paper, so "strike while the iron is hot."

1 pack XXXX quality white Envelopes	1c
24 sheets good Note Paper	2c
10 oz. piece Laundry Soap	2c
1 lb. pack Baking Soda	5c
1 box 3 pieces Buttermilk Soap	5c
1 Lantern Globe	3c
10 qt. Tin Pail	7c
26 in. or full size Hand Saw	25c
1 pair Leather Suspenders	18c
1 yd. 6c Muslin	5c

S. M. SWARTZ,
TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

WE CARRY

The Largest Stock of Furniture

In Penns Valley to select from

...AT LESS MONEY...

Than can be bought elsewhere.

We pay the toll or car fare for every Suit sold.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,
9-30 Spring Mills.

CAN'T TELL IT ALL.

Here's Part Of It.

All Hard Coal screened free of charge—makes clean fire.

"Exact" Soft Coal is just what you wanted for cook stove—burns freely and clean, no waste, and takes the place of Woodland.

Best grade of Clearfield Soft Coal for engines at 12c. Special price for large lots.

FLOUR, Etc.

Spring Wheat Flour, short time only,	$1.15
Straight Roller Flour,	1.00
Best Brown Middlings, per cwt.	1.00
Best Bran, per cwt.	85c
Milesburg Buckwheat Flour, lb.	2½c

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn Oats, and Hay bought at market price for cash.

Clerk wanted.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

E. C. NERHOOD'S BAKERY,
Centre Hall.

Now prepared to supply in any quantity all kinds of

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, ETC.

At reasonable prices.

Lunch Room in connection.

Fresh Oysters always on hand.

x11

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT CONstable's Sale, January 20, 1899 the following property of F. F. Treaster, in Potter township: 1 horse, cook stove, 2 beds, sewing machine, bureau, 2 sets chairs, sofa, iron kettle, 75 yards carpet, together with all the defendents personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.

Jan26-3t MARY C. TREASTER.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Before you send your money out of the county to some mail order house, or buy a bill of goods from some traveling groceryman or dry goods peddler that claims to be selling goods at retail at wholesale prices, come in and see us and bring a list of the goods you want, and see if we cannot sell you the same as cheap or cheaper for spot cash than they will, and at the same time you will be sure of getting nothing but reliable goods.

H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Clay W. Reesman,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laborstory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. {CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING;} These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest. State College, Centre Co., Pa

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GREGG, OHIO, SOUHEGAN, AND PALMER Blackcap Raspberry plants, $5 per thousand. Plants are well rooted and true to name.

Jan19-2t S. H. GRATHILL, Richfield, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 24. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.30 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m. (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 42
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a m., 10.05 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	Lv.	WESTWARD. 12	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM	Ar,		AM	AM	PM
5 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte		6 30	10 20	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville		6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris		6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer		6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters		6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore		6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy		7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle		7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing		7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine		7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble		7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn		7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College		7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
7 20	7 30	3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 45	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBURG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 03	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	‡8 53	‡5 05	‡9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		‡7 25
‡10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	‡8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)	‡4 30		
7 25	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m	p. m

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent

PATENTS

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Clarke Carson, of Bellefonte, was a visitor in town Sunday.

——Mrs. Polly Moyer is visiting at her old home at Rebersburg, since Saturday.

——J. G. Dauberman is attending court this week at Bellefonte as a juror.

——Mrs. Sara Kline returned from Tyrone last Thursday after a visit of several weeks among friends.

——Mrs. James Alexander spent several days with friends in Millheim last week, returning again on Friday.

——Mrs. Flora Bairfoot came home last Friday after a visit of several weeks with relatives in Philadelphia.

——Miss Elsie Boal, of Tyrone, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Heckman, west of Centre Hall, since last week.

——Ex-County Commissioner John Wolf, of Rebersburg, arrived in town Tuesday evening on a short visit to his brother.

——B. H. Arney, adjoining the boro', ambitious to have his label to show good for 1900, called and ordered it thus.

——Miss Ida Rhoads, daughter of Rev. W. W. Rhoads, returned to her home here, after an absence of several months in Shippensburg, Pa.

——Mrs. George W. Ocker was among those from this section who attended the inauguration of Governor Stone, at Harrisburg last Thursday.

——Ex-commissioner Geo. L. Goodhart, of Centrehill, gave our sanctum a call, and had his label set into '99; he reports many cases of grip in that section.

——Our old friend, Henry Stoner, of Tusseyville, gave our sanctum a call and put his label in shape to 1900. He reports grip cases over that way but it had not yet grabbed him.

——Aaron O. Detwiler, of Tusseyville, one of our valley's reliable and genial farmers, gave us a call yesterday afternoon. He has purchased all his father's farm stock and implements and the latter will quit farming.

——Rev. Ross, pastor of the Mifflinburg Presbyterian church, occupied the pulpit for Rev. Christine on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and delivered excellent sermons to a crowded house. He made a most favorable impression upon his hearers.

——Our esteemed friend, Henry P. Sankey, of Potters Mills, was a pleasant caller, and set his label to '99. He has been a regular patron for over a quarter of a century and belongs to that good old stock whose word is as good as their bond.

——Attorney Walker and Paul Fortney, both of Bellefonte, were over last Sabbath evening, and attended services in the Presbyterian church, in company with some of our young ladies. When two such handsome young gents desire to find pleasant and pretty young ladies they know where to go to.

——E. K. Weiland, of Pueblo, Col., was a visitor in town on Monday, and in the course of his rounds looking at the changes wrought during the last eighteen years, since he left the valley, he dropped in to spend a short time at the REPORTER office. Mr. Weiland is the eldest son of the late D. T. Weiland, of Linden Hall. Early in life he went west and at present is car inspector foreman on one of the large railroads entering Pueblo. He is also identified with several companies in gold mining. He will remain about two weeks at his home at Linden Hall before returning to Colorado. His brother, D. T. Weiland, Jr., is located in the same city, and has the position of passenger fireman on the Santa Fe railroad.

Watch for this Fraud.

The following item from Mahanoy City may be of interest to merchants, and may also be the means of saving them a few dollars:

Last week a slick agent representing a new grade of cocoanut soap swooped down on the leading merchants of town and succeeded in taking quite a number of big orders for this commodity. The sample he carried was a superior article, and on the strength of this he had no trouble in working up a nice trade. The grocers who have received and paid for the soap have been simply buncoed out of their money, as the soap delivered is vile and worthless, is of the consistency of thick molasses. Several of the merchants discovered the fraud, and had their money returned before the swindler could get out of town. Others are chasing him up with fair hopes of capturing him and recovering their cash. The agent is said to be working the towns as he goes along. It is supposed that he is now at Ashland or Shamokin. The grocers of neighboring towns will do well to give him the cold shoulder.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25 and 50c. per bottle. Try it. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

A Letter of Interest from that Flourishing Town.

C. C. Bartges printer, at present is acting as clerk in the store of G. H. Long during the illness of Harvey Rachau. Mr. Bartges is an old experienced hand in the "institution" having served an apprenticeship behind the counter for several years.

Clayton Corman and Lloyd Bartges, of Coburn, were up this way on Sunday last and dined with Miss Anna Corman. In the afternoon they made a visit to Samuel Long and enjoyed a big turkey supper. Late in the evening they returned home, no doubt highly delighted with their visit.

Some of our people are lamenting that they failed to secure their ice during the recent cold spell, apprehending that they let the golden opportunity go by. They seem to have forgotten that February follows January and is frequently a month of ice and snow. Don't fret gentlemen, the ice crop is not yet over.

Our excellent landlord D. H. Ruhl, by the way Republican candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, has been quite ill for the last week or ten days with the prevailing malady. His son Edwin who had been east on a business trip, returned last week similarly afflicted. Nearly every body in this neighborhood seems to be coughing and sneezing, of course much of it is the result of grippe, while considerable is simply from ordinary colds.

J. I. Condo of our village, carpet and rug manufacturer, has built up quite an extensive business by fair dealing and the superiority of his carpets and rugs. They speak for themselves. Mr. Condo does not manufacture carpet and rugs merely to admire and sell, but manufactures them to wear, and were it not for his facilities and improved machinery, he could hardly furnish the material for the prices he asks for the manufactured articles. He has now in the office a few samples of advanced spring patterns of carpets and rugs, the designs and colorings are very beautiful.

No country postoffice could well have a more efficient and reliable postmistress than we have at Spring Mills, although many of the questions asked concerning mail matter are unnecessary, frequently absurd and often foreign to the department, yet she cheerfully replies to them all in her usual pleasant manner, while many persons occupying the same position would simply walk away in disgust, but it is not so with our deputy, the accomplished daughter of postmaster J. D. Long. She is always a lady and gives everyone a polite and patient hearing, of course her friends are legion.

Andrew Corman and Jefferson Heckman are our present supervisors, and are again candidates for renomination. No doubt we have had supervisors equally as good, but unquestionably none superior. While placing our roads in a most excellent condition—never better, on a tax of three and one-half mills, these gentlemen have saved the tax payers over seven hundred dollars, simply by their thorough knowledge of road building and a sound judgment as regards where and how to economize without impairing any of the work. And then too, they gave every one an opportunity to work out their taxes if they so desired. These are considerations well worth remembering at the caucus on Saturday next. We know what our present supervisors have done, and would it not be wisdom to let well enough alone?

Daniel Schlegel plasterer, of our village, last August while lathing a room, and with the habit of holding a dozen or more nails in his mouth accidentally swallowed one, and felt no inconvenience from the unsavory diet, in fact the mishap had entirely escaped his memory. For the last month however, he has experienced considerable pain and feeling, as he expressed it, decidedly grippish, but no remedy seemed to afford him the slightest relief for the pain. On Friday last he was suddenly seized with a violent fit of vomiting and was utterly astounded at discovering that he had ejected his "lunch" of last summer—the lath nail. Since then he informed me, that he was feeling like himself again; this is a very remarkable case. Some people say that he has been feeling particularly well and proud since Thursday morning last, simply at being again "pap" to a new daughter—very likely.

David Barree is on the sick list.

Dr. P. W. Leitzell is kept very busy, he is out almost day and night; he recently bought a fine horse from Spear Hettinger.

J. Orvis Beaty and J. E. Lloyd are two of our candidates for constable; wonder which one will be knocked out. J. E. L. has a J. O. B. to buck against.

Elmer Hettinger and Miss Lizzie Rishel were visiting at the home of John Hettinger on Sunday. That was Elmer's last trip with his favorite horse that Dr. Leitzell bought.

George Ream, of Green Grove, died on Monday morning of asthma and grippe. Mr. Ream was for many years a resident of Spring Mills, and a consistent church member; funeral this, Thursday forenoon. He leaves a wife and four children, one daughter and four sons, John, engineer P. R. R. Co.; Will, employed by the Spring Mills creamery; Frank, coach trimmer.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Items of Interest from that Section, as Given by our Correspondent.

James Wagner, of Linden Hall, was visiting his parents over Sunday.

Miss Ella Mersinger, of State College, is visiting her parents in our village.

Mrs. Levi Stump is slowly recovering from the effect of a severe attack of the grippe.

J. L. Runkle has purchased a fine new organ; we will now have music in another quarter.

Prof. Ed. Crawford organized a singing class in the basement of the Union church at this place.

L. E. Runkle, while cutting wood cut his foot quite seriously, and will be confined to the house for some time.

The office of constable has an unusual number of applicants; no less than six, some of them should prepare for disappointment.

Rev. Rhoads commenced a revival in Bethany church on Monday evening; the good weather the past week aided in the attendance.

MILLHEIM.

An Interesting Letter from that Busy Town.

Last week must have been "drummers week," for town was full of them.

Miss Maude Musser, of Rochester, N. Y., is home on a two weeks' vacation.

J. P. Condo and D. L. Zerby, two of our townsmen, are spending this week in Bellefonte.

Our teachers attended the Local Institute which was held at Rebersburg last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Miller and wife, of near Green Burr, visited at the home of J. P. Condo a few days last week.

J. H. Frank, who has been ill for a year or more, is at this writing in a very critical condition.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Strausser, a noted horse dealer, shipped a car load of horses which he bought in this locality, to one of the New England states.

The properties on Penn street, belonging to the late Israel Confer, were sold on Saturday to W. H. Smith, of this place, for seven hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Potters Mills.

J. O. Stover left on Monday for Unionville, on a visit to friends.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church at Sprucetown is still in progress.

The new Telephone Company is getting the poles to their places along the pike.

Miss Sallie Wright, of Colyer, was visiting friends at this place over Sunday.

Misses Rena and Kate Shires, of Spring Mills, were visiting among friends at this place.

Michael Miller and wife, Mrs. Kate Carson and Frank Carson left on Wednesday morning for Spring Mills, and were guests at the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Miller.

A Georgetowner Goes for Georgetown.

For the Reporter: I will write you a few items, since Georgetown has no correspondent, while all other little towns have. This town lies along the railroad at what is called Polecat station; the inhabitants are mostly engaged in hunting, traping and fishing. The girls must prepare their own wood when their beaus come and always have a warm stove ready for them. But that is what George likes, he having to come pretty far.

The next station above Polecat is Drum station; there the girls run the boys at the rate of 20 miles an hour, with one in arm and eye on another. Bill keep your eye on the silver when you go to Drum station; you will get the double bounce; they start in by the beat of the drum, daddy plays the march.

Perry has his eye on a bear, but bruin don't come out of his hole for so long, but he thinks he will get him yet. H.

Good Roads and Their Advantage

The subject has been discussed by the learned and unlearned, and the more progressive countries have been making macadam roads for years past—even in the west, where they do not have the material by the roadside as we have it, but are compelled to haul it for miles, and sometimes have it shipped by rail and then often haul it six miles, even they find it cheaper than dirt roads. Not only are they cheaper in that respect, but they save on the wear of wagons, horses and man. What is more wearing on horses and man than to be ploughing through the mud; next to a balky horse when the faithful beast is nearly worn out, and how can it be otherwise. Dear reader place yourself in the same position, and see how much you can do under like circumstances. But with solid roads you can haul twice or even three times as much as you can through the mud, in half the time and half the wear on yourself and team. Time means money in the present age of our country. Can it be possible to make good roads with the supervisors and a force of men, say from 10 to 25, walking from 2 to 6 miles a day and then say you did a days work; you put in your time, but did little work. How many at the present time are willing to take the hammer and break stone? And if you are willing to take the hammer, how would it compare with the cost of machine work. Compare the same with the sickle and the binder, and who will go back to the old-time way. A neighbor who owns property in both Gregg and Potter township, and therefore finds it necessary to drive over the roads of both, has called my attention to the fact that Potter has better roads than Gregg, although they are not nearly as good as they ought to be. He says as soon as he crosses the township line he notices the difference. This difference in the roads of the two townships may be attributed to the fact that Potter township has two stone crushers and every year macadamizes several miles of road. Harris township has a crusher, Ferguson has two, College, Benner, State College borough, Spring and several other townships, have each one; the result is that all these are now putting their roads in better condition than they ever were before, while the eastern townships beginning with Gregg, are still piling up loose dirt on their roads only to cause deeper mud holes during the rainy season, and when they do pike a few rods here and there they do not break the stone fine enough the result being that after a few weeks of driving over them many of the larger ones have rolled into the side ditches. Such work is a waste of the people's money and should be stopped at once. Now is the time to remedy this evil. A few more weeks and we will elect officers for the year; let us put into the office of road supervisor energetic men, who will take pride in putting our roads in excellent condition, not old fogies, who, having driven over bad roads all their life time think their children don't need any better roads than they had. We build better school houses and churches than did our grand-fathers, have longer school terms, adorn our homes with fine furniture, pictures, books and musical instruments, hide our floors with brussels carpet and almost cover our farmers with binders, mowers, planters, drills, shredders, etc., while our grandparents walked on bare floors, gazed upon chunked and daubed walls, cradled their grain and swung the scythe. Now since we have made so much progress in other matters, let us turn our attention for a few years to improving our roads. Think of the wear and tear of our wagons and carriages, the fatiguing of our horses, and our discomfort in traveling over roads that have no bottom during the wet season of the year, and then resolve to vote for no man for supervisor who is not in favor of buying a good stone crusher and beginning the good work at once. J. S. R.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A Western Editor's Opinion.

This is the way in which the Centralia (Kan.) Journal editor answers a question propounded by a stock raiser: "A rural subscriber asks, "Do hogs pay?" We know that a good many don't. They take the paper several years and have the postmaster send it back marked refused. Such a breed is usually two legged and unprofitable.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepherd, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Jan. 19	36	10	clear.
" 20	43	20	clear.
" 21	44	32	clear.
" 22	45	30	clear.
" 23	42	26	clear.
" 24	42	34	cloudy.
" 25	38	23	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 24th, .50 inches; at night 2½ inches snow and sleet, and high winds until to-day.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	16
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 25.

Wheat, May, 72.

Corn, cash, 35.

Oats, cash, 27.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.

Wheat, 76a77.

Corn, No. 2, mixed, old, 41c.; new 40.

Butter, creamery, 19c; prints, 25c.

Eggs, fresh, 18c.

Live Poultry:

Hens, 9½c.; old roosters 6a7; spring chickens, 8a9c; ducks, 9a10c; geese 8a9; turkeys, 9a10.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, 5.50; prime, 5.25; common, 3.25a3.90.

Hogs, heavy and mediums, 4.00; pigs, 3.60; roughs, 2.50a3.50.

Sheep, choice weathers, 4.35; common, 2.50a3.50; choice lambs, 5.00; common to good, 3.50a4.80.

Veal calves, 6.50a7.25.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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RUDYARD KIPLING—HENRY VAN DYKE—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE and many others: Short Stories.

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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

VICK'S SEEDS

Bulbs and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied customers for half a century, and to celebrate the 50th year in business we have issued a Golden Wedding edition of

Vick's Garden and Floral Guide

which is a work of art. 24 pages lithographed in colors, 4 pages souvenir, nearly 100 pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, Plants, Fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in catalogue making; an authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with care for the name, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in a good garden to have a copy, therefore we will send the Guide and a $1 for DUE BILL for 25c. worth of seed; 15 cts.
It tells how credit is given for Full Amount of purchase to buy other goods.

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A perfect little gem of a price list. It is simply the Guide condensed, finely illustrated, and in handy shape, making it convenient for reference. FREE

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THE NEWS.

Delegates to the convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union at Hartford, Conn., are in favor of an eight-hour working day.

The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in session at Memphis, Tenn., will urge Congress to establish a department of commerce and manufactures.

The National Colonization Aid Society has been chartered in Chattanooga, Tenn., to form a Western colony where negroes from the South may settle and have a government of their own.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is one of the incorporators of the New York Auto-Truck Company, which was chartered at Trenton, N. J.

The steamship City of Macon landed at Savannah nine men from the schooner Aloha, of Bath, Me., which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

Private Harry Turner, of Shepperdstown, W. Va., a member of the First Maryland Regiment, died of typhoid fever at Augusta, Ga.

Eight United States Senators were formally elected in as many States.

The funeral services of Congressman Nelson Dingley took place at Lewiston, Maine.

Three boys attempted to wreck a railroad pay car near Mountain Home, Idaho.

The breaking of a dam at Cleveland, Ohio, carried away a large bridge and nearly engulfed thirty laborers.

SPANIARDS TORTURED THEM.

Release of Prisoners at Havana Urged by Board of Pardons.

Havana, (By Cable.)—The American board of pardons recommend the release from jail of seven men who have been confined here without trial since 1897 for the alleged robbery from a safe of funds belonging to a navy paymaster for San Juan, Porto Rico.

The prisoners say, and information from San Juan tends to sustain them, that the alleged robbery was a plot upon the part of Spanish officials to cover the officials' delinquency and to obtain scapegoats.

Following the disappearance of the money at San Juan two hundred suspects were arrested and they were all released except seven, who, after ineffectual torture for the purpose of obtaining a confession, were sent to Havana in March, 1897. They still show evidence of the torture inflicted upon them.

WARSHIP TO HURRY TO APIA.

The Philadelphia Ordered to Start at Once.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—It was said at the State Department that dispatches had been received from United States Consul Osborn at Apia, but as to their nature the officials had nothing to say.

Admiral Kautz, the commander of the Pacific station, has been ordered to Samoa with his flagship, the Philadelphia, at once.

The Philadelphia just arrived at San Diego, Cal., from Acapulco, Mexico. If any vessel more quickly available can be found, one of Dewey's fleet for instance, she will be ordered to Samoa to answer the urgent appeal of the United States consul there. It would take the Philadelphia about sixteen days to make the run from San Diego to Apia, touching at Honolulu for coal.

One resource open to the Navy Department is to send the Oregon to Samoa. She left Callao January 11, and should reach Honolulu about February 6, when she ca be intercepted by orders.

MAY ASK DISAVOWAL.

America and Britain May Unite In Protest Against German Consul's Action.

A N. Y. Herald dispatch from Washington says: Unless Germany promptly disavows the action of her consul at Apia, there is reason to believe that a joint note will be presented to her by the American and British governments requesting such disavowal.

Charges have been filed against the chief justice of Samoa, Mr. W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, growing out of his decision in a municipal case. These have been filed by the German consul with the purpose in view, it is believed, of securing his removal. The State Department will support Mr. Chambers and his decision, as it will his action in declaring Malietoa Tanus King.

It is said by a diplomat in a position to know that the three powers are acting in harmony with respect to Samoa, and if the German consul has behaved in the manner indicated in the dispatches his action will be promptly disavowed.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Omaha barbers are licensed.

Australia wants American shoes.

Mexico yearns for a shoe factory.

Columbia University is about to add a labor library to that institution.

Since the beginning of the year New York embalmers must be licensed.

Western paper mills are not included in the recently organized paper trust.

All passengers must now be seated in the trains of the New Haven Railroad.

The striking workmen of the Augusta, Ga., cotton mills are threatened with eviction.

Over 8,000,000 tons of coal are consumed in one year by Kansas railroad locomotives.

Cleveland corsemakers are on strike because of a reduction of the wage scale from $2.50 to $2 per day.

The Brotherhood of Labor is the name of a new organization reported to be flourishing in New Zealand.

Morton A. Aldrich, Ph. D., of Harvard, has written a brochure history of the American Federation of Labor.

Eight union men were elected to office in Covington, Ky., two justices, four Councilmen and two School Commissioners.

A milk trust, known as the American Milk Company, has been organized in Zanesville, Ohio, to control the price and market of the fluid.

Albany's Single Tax Club will form branches in each ward of the city. They propose nominating a full municipal ticket next fall.

Tennessee labor organizations are making war against the American Book Company, which controls the sale of school books in that State. They want the State to print its own school books.

Farmers of Minneapolis have organized under the name of the Grain Growers' Co-operative Association to secure better returns for their wheat.

Milwaukee tanners are founding a new town between Racine and the Cream City. One of the biggest glue factories in the country is almost completed there.

Grand Master Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, favors admitting colored engineers and firemen into the branches below the Mason and Dixon line.

The Indiana "Canners" have been in session, and in their reports they use very large figures. The pack in 1898 amounted to 951,000 cases of tomatoes, 140,000 cases of peas, and 200,000 cases of corn. The factories represented in the association employ over 5,000 people in addition to the number of persons who raise products for the factories.

THE PRESIDENT ACTS.

General Eagan to Be Court Martialed.

ANNOUNCED TO CABINET

Charged With Conduct Unbecoming an Officer—Tribunal Not Announced—Alger's Absence From the Cabinet Meeting Occasions Comment—General's Probable Defense.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The President announced to the Cabinet shortly after it assembled for its regular Tuesday session that he had decided to order a court martial to try Commissary General Eagan for the violent and abusive language he had used repecting Major-General Nelson A. Miles while on the witness stand before the War Investigating Commission. Ever since the sensational event the President has been carefully deliberating over the matter, and has had frequent consultations with army officers and others regarding the steps that should be taken, for he was convinced from the outset that the question for consideration was what action should be taken, and not whether any disciplinary measures at all should be had. A determination to take some action was vigorously expressed at the last Cabinet meeting, but the President reserved final decision. Just before the cabinet session he held a conference with the Secretary of War and Adjutant General Corbin. It was not long in duration, but the action to follow General Eagan's utterances was decided, and when the Cabinet met the President announced that he had reached his decision in the matter. He said he had determined that there was only one course to adopt, and that was to order a court martial to be convened at once to try General Eagan. The decision met the unanimous approval of the members of the Cabinet. Three of the President's official advisers—Secretary Alger, Secretary Wilson and Postmaster General Emory Smith—were absent, but in each instance their views are known to coincide thoroughly with the President's decision.

General Alger Not Present.

There was some discussion following the President's announcement in which the case was threshed over to some extent, though the President himself took little part in the discussion. The details of the action was left to the Secretary of War, who had withdrawn just prior to the session.

The fact that Secretary Alger was not present at the Cabinet meeting was regarded as a sign of trouble in the Cabinet, and soon the usual rumor of dissensions and an intention on the part of the war secretary to resign were afloat. Secretary Alger's colleagues promptly and emphatically denied them as soon as their attention was drawn to them. Upon leaving the White House Secretary Alger went to his house with General Corbin and remained at the bedside of his daughter, Mrs. Pike, who is reported to be very ill.

In the absence of the announcement of the detail for the court-martial there was a good deal of speculation as to its composition. General practice is for a majority of the court to consist of the peers or superiors in rank of the defendant. This would make the task of selecting a court a hard one, because it is not easy to find a sufficient number of general officers ranking with a brigadier general to make up a desirable quota. But latitude is permitted the appointing authority in such selections, as the ninth article of war reads: "No officers shall, when it can be avoided, be tried by officers of inferior rank." It will be noticed that the phrase "if it can be avoided" leaves opportunity for the appointment of junior officers. The mention of General Merritt's name as president of the court was due to the fact that he is the only available major general of the regular army, the others being General Brooke, in Cuba, and General Miles here, neither regarded as available. The friends of General Merritt are hoping that he will not be selected, fearing that he will be accused of prejudice by one or perhaps both sides.

The Penalty Dismissal.

The penalty for the offense with which General Eagan probably will be tried—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—is one of the most severe known in the army—being dismissal. Article 61 reads as follows:

"Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service."

If the court shall find General Eagan guilty, even with extenuating circumstances, they must attach this sentence, and then the only hope for the officer would be in the exercise of clemency by the President, based perhaps upon the court's recommendation.

Senator Hawley's Re-election.

Hartford, Conn., (Special.)—The two branches of the Connecticut General Assembly took viva voce votes for a United States Senator, to succeed General Joseph R. Hawley. General Hawley was elected in both branches.

Daniel N. Morgan, the minority candidate was formerly United States treasurer, and in the November election was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Andrew Carnegie is growing rapidly bald.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Brown have beaten the record of travel in the Klondike country. They recently made the trip from Big Salmon to Skagway, 272 miles, in six days.

Admiral Dewey's two brothers and his nephew at Montpelier confirm the statement that he is a Republican.

The study of surgery has a fascination for Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia.

William R. Cox, secretary of the Senate, is said to be one of the swiftest writers of "long hand" in the country.

President McKinley's wedding present to Mrs. Henry Harrison Scott, born Sampson, was the original of her father's telegram announcing the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

For one of the most exclusive of her dancing parties the Duchess of Sutherland sent out her own visiting cards with "Come and dance" penciled upon them.

Like Admiral Schley, Admiral Sampson is something of an artist, and many of his letters home during the Spanish war were illustrated with marginal sketches of considerable merit.

When the Spanish Peace Commissioners made a request for arbitration, Judge Day's reply was: "Arbitration comes before war to avert its evils; not after war to escape its results."

The Queen Regent of Spain has ordered an elevator to be placed in the Palace at Madrid.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Beaurepaire's charges that a conspiracy in favor of Dreyfus existed in the Court of Cassation led to a test vote in the French Chamber of Deputies, in which the government was sustained.

A battle has been fought at Shanel, Lower Arabia, in which the Turks defeated the Arab insurgents, losing 2,000 men and killing or wounding 4,000 rebels.

The new German army bill was introduced in the Reichstag.

The Countess Baisch, who died the other day at Jersey, was the last of the old Roumanian nobility. She was a notorious miser.

The Admiralty Court in London decided that the officers of the steamer La Bourgogne was to blame for the collision with the Cromartyshire July 4 last, when 584 lives were lost.

Captain Dreyfus, in his replies to the questions of the French Court of Cassation, denies that he ever confessed to Captain Lebrun-Renault that he was guilty of treasonable acts.

The new German meat inspection bill, it is stated, is framed in a spirit of conciliation and regard for Americans.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford was given a farewell banquet at Shanghai and sailed for Japan.

President Inglesias of Costa Rica, is in London as the guest of the British government.

The British steamer Gallena was abandoned at sea and her crew was rescued by the steamers Kanawha and Charing Cross.

Count Keaus Von Egloffstein, who was said to be concerned in the Berlin gambling scandal, has been arrested on the charge of forging checks.

The United States cruiser Albany, which is under construction at Newcastle, England, will be launched next Saturday.

The owners of the British ship Cromartyshire are suing the French Trans-Atlantic Company for damages on account of the collision with La Bourgogne July 4 last, in which 584 lives were lost.

American soldiers tried to land at Quimares Island, near Iloilo, but were driven back by armed natives.

Filipinos at Iloilo have sunk lighters in the channel, so as to keep out American warships.

It is reported that the Filipino government at Malolos is willing to agree to the establishment of an American protectorate, provided independence in a stipulated time is guaranteed.

General Gomez has been traveling through Santa Clara Province, Cuba, and has been enthusiastically received.

Forty-five thousand Spanish troops are still left in Cuba—17,000 in Matanzas and 28,000 at Cienfuegos.

ROMERO BURIED WITH POMP.

President Diaz and All Mexican and Foreign Notables Present.

Mexico City, Mex., (Special.)—The remains of the late Ambassador Romero, which arrived over the Mexican Central Railway, were given a magnificent funeral. The body lay in state in the superbly adorned Chamber of Deputies, being watched during the night and until the hour of the funeral by members of Congress in half-hourly turns. The flags of the American Embassy, European and Japanese legations were at half-mast.

At the great public funeral honors were paid to the remains as in the case of a general of a division, the highest rank in the Mexican Army. The President and Cabinet, the American Ambassador, Gen. Clayton, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, members of the Senate and Chamber, followed the remains to the cemetery.

The Hon. Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Relations, pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the life of the late Ambassador.

YOUNG WOMAN WEDS A CONVICT.

Miss Lay, of Montgomery, Marries Dr. Baldwin, Serving Ten Years for Murder.

Mobile, Ala., (Special.)—Miss Menie Lay, of Montgomery, a young woman of excellent family, was married at Dollive, a convict camp, a few miles north of here, to Dr. W. S. Baldwin, a convict. Baldwin is a member of one of the most influential families in the State. He killed a young man named Edson in Bullock County two years ago, and was sentenced for ten years. He is a highly educated and polished fellow, and has since his incarceration been serving the State as a convict physician.

Last year Miss Lay had charge of a school at Mittylenes, near where Baldwin was stationed on the convict farm, and a mutual infatuation ensued. All efforts on the part of the relatives to break up the love affair were futile. On Saturday Miss Lay boarded the train in Montgomery and came to Dollive, where the ceremony was performed. Miss Lay believed that the law had unjustly punished her sweetheart.

NATURAL GAS EXPLODES.

Ignited from Lamp Carried by Mrs. Null Into Her Cellar.

Kokomo, Ind., (Special.)—The residence of Charles Null was wrecked by a natural gas explosion. Mrs. Charles Null was fatally burned, all the clothing having been burned from her body before she could be rescued. Mrs. Marion Smith and Miss Aiza Burns are suffering from severe burns about the face and arms.

The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas in the cellar, into which Mrs. Null went with a lighted lamp.

AGRARIAN REVOLT IN HUNGARY.

Twenty-Six People Killed in a Conflict With Soldiery at Arad.

London, Eng., (Special.)—The Budapest correspondent of the Daily Mail says that an Agrarian revolt is in full swing in the Arad District. Fierce conflicts have taken place, in which sixteen rebels and ten soldiers have been killed, and the rebellion is rapidly spreading.

Lodge Again in Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—Each branch of the legislature balloted for United States Senator and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican nominee, received heavy majorities in both houses. The vote resulted as follows: House—Lodge (Rep.), 159; Bruce (Dem.), 65; Winfield (P.), Porter (Soc. Dem.), 2

Senate—Lodge, 31; Bruce, 7. Senator Parsons, of Greenfield, refused to vote for Mr. Lodge.

Ashes of Columbus.

Cadiz, Spain, (By Cable.)—The casket containing the supposed remains of Christopher Columbus, which arrived here on board the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito, and which were transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Giralda, for conveyance to Seville, has been opened.

About 30 bones and some ashes were found in the casket. It was reclosed and will be received with great solemnity and deposited in the Cathedral. The route of the procession will be lined with troops.

SAMOAN REVOLUTION.

The Defeat of King Malietoa Tanus' Men.

REBELS BURNING TOWNS

Marines Landed by British Warship Porpoise—American, English and German Consuls Decide to Recognize Mataafa and His Chiefs as a Provisional Government Pending Further Instructions.

Melbourne, Victoria, (By Cable.)—Advices received here from Samoa, under date of January 12, say there has been fighting there, owing to the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, in favor of Malietoa Tanus, one of the candidates for the throne in succession to the late King Malietoa. It is added that the native followers of Mataafa, the rival aspirant to the kingship, were victorious. Seventy-three men were killed or wounded.

Auckland, N. Z., (By Cable.)—Samoan advices just received say that Chief Justice Chamber, on December 31, declared Malietoa Tanus to have been elected king, in succession to the late King Malietoa. The chief justice also announced that Tamasese had been elected vice-king. Chief Mataafa was disqualified.

The consuls of the United States and Great Britain and the captains of the German warship Falke and the British warship Porpoise met the German consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus, and declined to co-operate in the dispersal of the Samoans, who thereupon assembled in large numbers at Mulinu, armed themselves and surrounded the municipality, Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese mustered about 2,000 men, well armed, but supplied with defective ammunition. The British and American consuls endeavored to avert hostilities, but they commenced on January 1. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese fought bravely, but 500 of their followers were captured. Then, disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the British warship, and their followers sought protection under the guns of the Porpoise.

Mataafa's loss was sixty-one men killed and wounded, and Malietoa Tanus lost twelve men killed and wounded.

The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment of men belonging to the British ship, and Chief Justice Chambers and his family went on board of her.

The followers of Mataafa looted and burned Apia, destroyed the plantations and pillaged considerable of the country.

The consuls later decided to recognize Mataafa and his chiefs as a provisional government, pending the receipt of instructions from the powers.

Afterward, Dr. Rafael and the German consul closed the Supreme Court, declaring that the power was vested in them. The British and American consuls then appealed to the captain of the British warship Porpoise, who landed a force of bluejackets, and Chief Justice Chambers, under their guard, took his seat.

Mataafa held aloft from these last developments. The excitement continues.

The Berlin Treaty.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The situation in the Samoan Islands is realized here to be full of gravity. For some time past there has been an exchange of correspondence between the three governments party to the treaty of Berlin, respecting the choice of a successor to the late King Malieton, and some friction developed owing to the strict adherence of the United States government to the terms of the treaty. The statements in the despatch from Apia are not regarded here as conclusive, for the reason that they are in conflict with the provisions of the treaty. It is reported, Raffael, the president of the Municipal Council at Apia, and the German consul Rose have seized the Supreme Court and pronounced themselves practically dictators, it is said here that they have violated the treaty absolutely.

EXPOSITION AT OMAHA.

Representative Mercer Introduces a Bill Relating to the Enterprise.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution relating to the Greater American Exposition to be held at Omaha this year. It states that the buildings and property used in the exposition of 1898 have been purchased by a company which proposes to conduct an exposition on national lines, without expense to the government; exhibits are to be brought from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Ladrone Islands, and Philippine Islands.

The resolution provides for the appointment by the President of a board of management to consist of not less than six members, who will be charged with the selection, &c., of exhibits. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to provide for the holding of a congress of American Indians, and the various departments are to place at the disposal of the board of management such exhibits as are deemed necessary. The co-operation of the governments of the world is to be requested.

JOHN R. YOUNG DEAD.

Was Custodian of the Congressional Library.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—John Russell Young, Librarian of the Congressional Library, died at his residence here at 9.40 o'clock Tuesday morning after an illness of several weeks.

There were with him at his death Mrs. Young; Berkeley Young, his son; Dr. Freer, his physician, and Ralph J. Meeker, one of the old newspaper friends of the Librarian.

Soon after Mr. Young's death Assistant Librarian T. C. Alford appeared, followed shortly afterward by the other assistant, Hon. Ainsworth R. Stofford.

Dr. Freer, the attending physician, made a brief written statement that death was due to "acute Bright's disease, with complications. Overwork and too much brain work."

FROM THE CAPITOL.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar.

Representative Mudd, of Maryland, introduced a resolution tendering thanks of Congress to the Captain and crew of the steamship Missouri for service during the war with Spain.

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, introduced a resolution, providing for the discharge of such volunteers as entered the service for the war with Spain. It also provides that troops, to the number of 13,000, may be raised among the natives of the islands acquired by the United States.

STONED SPANISH FLAG.

Cubans Create Slight Disturbance in Havana.

Havana, (By Cable.)—Sunday morning a Spanish flag having been raised over a hotel on the Calzada del Monte, a crowd of Cubans gathered and began to throw stones at it. Company B, Tenth Regular Infantry, was called and proceeded to the scene of disturbance at double-quick, and, with fixed bayonets, speedily dispersed the crowd, which was fast becoming ugly.

The officer in command explained to the proprietor that the flag ought to be lowered, because it was likely to produce further disorder. The proprietor, in reply, assured the officer that no offense had been intended, and that, having seen the English and German flags flying, he thought he would be at liberty to raise the flag of Spain. Two members of the company lowered the flag.

At Marianao, at the house of the Cuban chief, Leyte Vidal, a private meeting was held, at which a number of prominent military men were present. Considerable displeasure was expressed at the acceptance by Gen. Mario Menocal and other Cuban officers of positions under the United States military government, the criticism being that Menocal and the others had practically abandoned the Cuban army, leaving their colleagues of less influence to shift for themselves.

Mayor Perfecto Lacoste, of Havana, called upon Gov. Gen. Brooke, wired greetings to President McKinley and Gen. Gomez, and sent a friendly message to the Cuban Assembly at Marianao. The municipal offices are to be transferred from the palace to the custom house, after which Gen. Brooke will occupy the entire palace.

The Cuban Gen. Alfredo Rego, formerly in command of the insurgent forces in the provinces of Santa Clara, declines to accept a position in the customs service on the ground that he might "crowd out some worthier person."

CRUISER LAUNCHED ABROAD.

Speeches Made in Honor of the Event—Mrs. Colwell the Sponsor.

Newcastle, England, (By Cable.)—The United States cruiser Albany was successfully launched Saturday in the presence of United States naval attache, Lieutenant Colwell, and many other Americans.

The Albany was christened by Mrs. Colwell. Afterwards Sir Andrew Noble, vice chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., Limited, proposed success to the vessel, and in so doing regretted the absence of the United States charge d'affaires, Henry White, who, however, telegraphed, wishing the Albany a successful career as sister ship of the New Orleans, which, Mr. White added, has given great satisfaction to her officers and crew.

Sir Andrew Noble added that it would be a pleasure for the whole country to know that the vessel was built there for the United States, "because everything tending to closer ties between Great Britain and the United States must be a source of pleasure to every Englishman.

"The Americans must be proud of the qualities exhibited by their navy during the war recently closed. These same qualities of pluck and dash the British navy has invariably displayed. The Americans conducted the war without theatrical display, waiting patiently until their plans had properly matured."

Chairman Taylor, of the American Society, toasted the Elswick builders. He said: "Americans need not blush to be of Anglo-Saxon blood. When the American and British nations are joined back to back they can defy the world, and marching shoulder to shoulder a great blessing to civilization will be assured."

The healths of Messrs. Norton and Gilmore, the inspectors of the vessel while she was building, was also drunk.

The mayor of Newcastle was among those present at the ceremony.

BROOKE'S CABINET NAMED.

Chiefs of Four Departments Now Installed in Office.

Havana, (By Cable.)—Gov. Gen. Brooke announced the following appointments to the newly constituted cabinet of advisers to the administration:

Department of Government—Domingo Mendez Capote.

Department of Finance—Pablo Desvernine.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction—Jose Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza.

Department of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, and Public Works—Adolfo Saenz Yanez.

Col. Lanuza is now in Washington, where he has been for some time with the members of the special commission representing the Cuban military assembly. The other members of the Cabinet took the oath of allegiance before the Judge Advocate of the division, Gen. Brooke and Gen. Chaffee being present. The salaries of the Secretaries, as they will be known, have not yet been fixed, but the duties begin immediately.

In a three-hours' conference, Gen. Brooke discussed with them the re-organization of the former six Spanish civil departments, thus curtailed to four, giving each of the Secretaries present his special instructions. The curtailment will mean the discharge of many civil employes when the actual re-organization is effected.

Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, Military Governor of the Department of Mantanzas, telegraphed to Chief of Police Mario Menocal that two men had assassinated a former Major of Spanish guerrillas, after robbing him. The police chief, Inspector Pareda, and two Cuban Majors, met the train from Mantanzas at Regla station and arrested Juan Godoy, Ramon Cabel, and Jose Perez, on suspicion of being connected with the crime. Documents belonging to the murdered man were found upon them, together with $3,000 in gold.

A TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Acres of Forest Trees Uprooted and Everything Swept Before the Wind.

Longview, Tex., (Special.)—A tornado passed through this county Friday from the southwest, four miles northwest of Kilgore.

The tornado swept down and demolished a tenement house on the Moore place, in which were Mrs. McCune and five children, dangerously injuring all and perhaps fatally injuring Mrs. McCune. The husband was away from home and was unhurt.

Acres of forest trees were uprooted and everything was swept before the wind's fury. The rain was the heaviest ever witnessed, and the creeks were so swollen that for several hours communication was impossible with the southern part of the country. All wires went down and trees were blown across the International and Great Northern Railroad in several places.

Ex-Queen Lil Protests.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—A petition from the former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was presented to the House protesting against the United States assertion of ownership to the crown lands of Hawaii as a taking of property without due process of law, and appealing to the President, Congress and the people for a restoration of these lands.

COURT TO TRY EAGAN.

Detail Announced by the War Department.

MERRITT IS THE HEAD.

The Court Will Be Made Up of Twelve Regular Army Officers and One Volunteer, the Latter Being Gen. Matthew C. Butler, and it is Called to Assemble in Washington as Soon as Practicable.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The detail for the court-martial which is to try Commissary-General Charles P. Eagen on charges growing out of his statement before the war investigating commission last week, in which he severely attacked General Miles, was made public at the War Department.

The court is made up of thirteen army officers, of whom Major-General Wesley Merritt is at the head, and a judge-advocate, and will meet in this city. All the officers composing the court, with the exception of Major-General Butler, are from the regular army.

The following order was issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1899.

By direction of the President, a general court-martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary-general of subsistence, United States Army, and such other persons as may be brought before it.

Detail for the court:

Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army.

Major-General James F. Wade, U. S. Volunteers.

Major-General Matthew C. Butler, U. S. Volunteers.

Major-General Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Royal T. Frank, U. S. Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Alexander C. McW. Pennington, U. S. Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. M. Randall, U. S. Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. Volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. Richard Combs, U. S. Volunteers.

Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Geo. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Chas. R. Suter, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. B. Davis, deputy judge-advocate-general, judge-advocate of the court.

The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

Upon the final adjournment of the court, the members will return to their proper stations.

(Signed.) R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

The journeys required of the members of the court in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) H. C. CORBIN, Adjut.-Gen.

The officers of the court are now located as follows: General Merritt, at New York; Generals Wade and Butler, at Washington; General Young, at Augusta; General Frank, at Anniston, Ala.; General Pennington, at Atlanta; General Randall, at Greenville, S. C.; General Kline, at Athens, Ga.; General Combs, at Huntsville, Ala.; Colonel Hains, at Baltimore; Colonel Gillespie, at New York; Colonel Suter, at Boston; Colonel Guenther, at the Washington Barracks; Lieutent-Colonel Davis, at West Point.

Adjutant-General Corbin stated that the order for the appointment of the court-martial would be delivered to General Eagan immediately. This, it is expected, will be done by an officer or an employe of the adjutant-general's office. Its receipt and acknowledgment by the commissary-general will be tantamount to the relief of that officer from his present duties, and he will turn over its affairs either to some one designated to act by the Secretary of War or to the officer next in charge in the department.

Lieut.-Col. George B. Davis, of the commissary department, is now on duty with General Eagan and it may be that he will be detailed to take charge of the office.

The probability is that General Eagan will not be placed under actual arrest and deprived of any of his liberties pending and during the trial, but will be subject only to constructive and technical arrest during that time. General Eagan will be expected to remain away from his office until his appearance before the court to answer the charges, when he will be placed under constructive arrest to remain so during its proceedings.

EAGAN RECEIVES NOTICE.

Pending Trial by Court-Martial, He is Relieved From Duty.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—General Eagan was served with legal notice of the ordering of a court-martial for his trial just before the close of office hours Thursday. This notice had the effect of relieving General Eagan from duty as commissary-general of the United States Army, pending the conclusion of the court-martial. The office was placed in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Davis, who has been on duty there for some time as assistant to General Eagan.

It was said at the War Department that the text of the charges and specifications upon which General Eagan is to be tried will not be made public by the department, but will be placed in the hands of the judge-advocate of the court-martial. The court itself, however, may give them publicity.

General Eagan has not yet outlined the course he will pursue or the nature of his defense, if he makes any. He is at present engaged in trying to secure counsel, and it is believed he has partially succeeded in securing the service of Mr. Worthington, former United States attorney for the District of Columbia, who ranks very high in legal circles here.

The procedure before a military court differs materially from the civil procedure, and it, therefore, becomes possible in this case for General Eagan to return a double plea, even under one charge. For instance, assuming that the principal charge is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," he may plead not guilty, though to the specification setting out the use of the offensive language he may plead guilty. In other words he may admit having used the language, while denying that by using it he was guilty of ungentlemanly conduct. It will be for the court to settle that point.

WINTER'S NE'ER SO WEARY.

The winter's ne'er so weary
But the sweet thought of my dearie
Can make the winter blossom as the spring;
For the thought of her is sweeter
Than a song in sweetest meter,—
For the smile of her has taught my heart to sing!

The winter's ne'er so dreary
But the sweet thought of my dearie
Can make the roses redden o'er the snow;
For the thought of her is filling
All the world, and thrilling—thrilling
The gardens where the fairest roses grow!

O golden bees! bring honey
From the fragrant fields and sunny!
O birds! be not a-weary on the wing
Till earth grows glad to greet her—
Till Love kneels low to meet her,—
For the love of her has taught my heart to sing!

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

A LOST LOVER.

"It's too bad!" said Alexia Vane.

"Halt a dozen pairs of gloves—fifteen dollars at the very least—and all my pocket money gone, and papa as cross as a bear because of Madame Hilaire's bill! I'm sure I don't know what I'm going to do!"

"It serves you right," said Editha, her younger sister. "Papa always said it was an unladylike thing to bet!"

"Pshaw!" said Alexia, disdainfully. "Everyone does it—at the races. And I made sure that Lightning Rod would beat. And I should have had such a delightful outfit of summer gloves, if he only had reached the winning-post first."

"Well," said Editha, with a toss of her frizzes, "I shouldn't pay the bet if I were you. Gentlemen never expect it!"

"He will, though," said Alexia. "And I don't want to make an unfavorable impression, just as he's getting interested. Oh, the gloves must be got, somehow. If you could lend me ten dollars, Editha, just until next week?"

And Editha Vane lent it, unwillingly enough.

"Mind I must have it back again on Tuesday, for my new bonnet," said she.

Alexia Vane was one of those tall, dashing beauties, that startle society like a meteor—a dark-eyed, ebon-tressed girl, with rich, rose-red cheeks, a ripe, scarlet mouth, and a complexion like a calla-lily leaf.

But, in spite of all her attractions, she had reached the age of five and twenty without an eligible offer. Penniless young officers there were in plenty, briefless lawyers, and interesting artists, but Alexia Vane had not the slightest idea of becoming a poor man's wife.

"I'll marry money, or I won't marry at all," said she, with a meaning compression of her cherry lips.

And Major Creswell had money, as well as good looks and engaging manners, and Major Creswell had driven her to the Jerome Park races with his own four-in-hand, and they had bet together on the respective prowess of Corsair and Lightning Rod, and Alexia had lost half a dozen pairs of gloves because the latter steed turned up third instead of first best.

And under the circumstances she felt that it was best promptly to meet her engagements.

"Gloves, if you please!" said Miss Vane to the dove-eyed, pale-faced shop-girl at Soames & Hopgood's. "Number eight-and-a-half, gentleman's size."

And Miss Vane thought, with a sort of languid interest, how very pretty the dove-eyed girl was, and wondered why she had no more color in her cheeks, and if the wavy ripple in her hair was the result of art, or a natural gift.

'How much are they?" said Miss Vane, carelessly turning over the various packages that Alice Lee laid out on the counter for her inspection. "Three dollars a pair? Oh, dear me, that's an absurd amount to ask! Have you nothing for a less price?'

Alice did not know; she would ask Mr. Hopgood.

As she turned away, one of the packages, piled carelessly on top of the others, slipped, and fell directly into Miss Vane's lap.

Half a dozen pairs, evening colors, just the right size, exactly what Alexia wanted.'

She saw them fall, and did not put them back; on the contrary, she slipper them hurriedly into the deep pocket of her mantel.

"Soames & Hopgood will overcharge me enough on the next silk dress I buy here to make it up," thought Alexia. "And my stock of pocket-money is so awfully short just now! I declare it was quite providential, that package falling right into my pocket, as it were!"

She rose hurriedly, with a deep color on her cheek.

"Never mind now!" called she to Alice Lee. "I don't care about getting them to-day. I'll call in some other time."

She swept out of the store, with the half-dozen pairs of gloves in her pockets, while Alice Lee stood struck dumb with amazement and dismay; for, in the mirrored panel opposite, she had seen the whole transaction.

Should she call out to the richly dressed beauty to stop? Should she dare to denounce the richly dressed young lady as a thief? Or should she summon one of the partners of the firm, and ask his advice? But while she troubled over the possibilities in her mind, Miss Vane had vanished.

"Mr. Hopgood," said Alice hurriedly, to a stout, short, bullet-headed man, who was walking up and down the store, "there is a package of these gloves missing."

"Missing?" barked out Mr. Hiram Hopgood, stopping short, and beginning to count up the packages—"missing? And don't you know Miss Lee that you are responsible for them?"

"Yes, sir," faltered Alice; "but—but Miss Vane took them. A package slipped down, and she put it in her pocket."

"Nonsense!" said Mr. Hopgood, tartly. "Miss Vane, one of our best charge-customers! Why, you must be crazy, Miss Lee!"

"I saw it myself, in yonder mirror," protested Alice, in a faint voice.

"And why didn't you speak," demanded Mr. Hopgood contemptuously. "A likely story that! You must take me for a fool, Miss Lee. Now, look here—if this package of gloves don't turn up, somewhere and somehow, between now and Saturday night, you pay its value, or you leave the establishment. That's the rule of the store, Miss Lee—the rule of the store! And whatever you do don't let me hear any more nonsense about Miss Vane. I wouldn't have such a thing get to her ears for the world!"

II.

Major Clarence Creswell was at the "Labor Bureau," engaging a new coachman. Lawrence O'Grady, the last incumbent, was growing altogether too fond of the flowing bowl, and the major found it imperatively necessary to make a change. He was standing waiting for a candidate to be sent in, when a slight, soft-voiced girl entered the room.

"Alice!" he cried out. "Surely it is Miss Lee?"

"Major Creswell!"

For Alice Lee was the daughter of the old housekeeper at Creswell Manor, and it was old Madam Creswell herself who had obtained her the position at Soames & Hopgood's.

"Alice," he said, with the gentle, authoritative tones of an elder brother, "how is it that you are in a place like this?"

"I am looking for a situation," she answered, in an almost inaudible tone.

"I thought you were well placed at Soames's dry goods house?"

"I—I have lost the place!"

He took her hand gently.

"Tell me how, Alice," he said.

And she told him all.

"It was no fault of mine," said she. "I saw the lady slip it into her pocket—a rich, elegantly dressed lady, whom one would never suspect of such a thing."

Major Creswell's dark brows met.

'Do you know who it was?' said he.

"Oh, perfectly well," said Alice. "It was Miss Alexia Vane—one of our regular customers."

Major Creswell started.

"Child, are you certain?" he asked.

"I saw her myself," Alice replied.

Major Creswell thought of the six pairs of elegant gloves which had come to him the week before, bearing Messrs. Soames & Hopgood's stamp, with Miss Vane's perfumed card attached.

"It is very strange," muttered he, between his set teeth. "It is well-nigh impossible; and yet, Alice, child, look here. I will pay your fare to Creswell Manor. Go to my mother. She will keep you there as maid, or companion, or something, until you suit yourself better. This intelligence office is no place for you."

And Alice Lee's timid look of gratitude showed how well-timed was the generous offer.

Major Creswell went straight to Soames & Hopgood's establishment.

"What day did Miss Vane buy half a dozen pairs of gloves here?" asked he.

The polite clerk turned to his books, and, after a brief search, responded, courteously:

"Miss Vane has bought no kid gloves here within the month," said he. "Miss Vane generally patronizes us, but it so happens that she has not made any purchases lately in the glove line."

"But you have missed a package lately," said the major.

"Quite true," answered the clerk, with some surprise. "And one of the shop-girls—Miss Lee—has been discharged on suspicion."

Major Creswell brought out the half-dozen pairs of gloves, still wrapped in silver paper.

"Is this the package?' he inquired.

Mr. Hopgood was summoned and at once pronounced that it was the very same.

"Might I ask—"

"No!"

Major Creswell turned abruptly away. He wished to ask or answer no more questions. He had succeeded in discovering that Alexia Vane was mean, false and treacherous.

"It's very strange that Major Creswell has never called since I sent him those gloves," said Miss Vane "Three weeks ago yesterday!"

"Didn't you know?" said old Judge Vane, lifting his blue spectacles above the edge of his newspaper. "He has gone to Paris, and he's going up the Nile with a party of English friends afterward."

"And never bade us good-bye!"

"It seems not."

Alexia's heart sank within her.

"It's very strange," said she.

But it was not so strange, after all, if only Miss Vance knew everything.—

There are only two cows in Dawson City, but the water supply is excellent and fresh milk is plentiful. At least it looks like milk.

SPANIARDS SHOT WOUNDED.

The Dressing Station at the Bloody Ford of San Juan.

As the wounded lay under the low, sheltering bank at the ford of the San Juan during the charge up the hill, the bullets came singing incessantly by, with a sound something like the quick momentary hum of a large mosquito, clipping the leaves from the trees in their flight, and allowing them slowly to flutter down in the faces of the men; then splashing into the creek would bury themselves in its bed. At times they fell so thickly for short intervals that it appeared as though it were raining. To vary the excitement, an occasional shrapnel would come tearing through the trees above us, smashing limbs, and dropping splinters and branches all about us. Men coming up the road from the rear to join the firing-line were frequently wounded right in the creek while crossing it, and it was often necessary to wade out and get them before they drowned, as many of them surely would have done otherwise. Now and then a wounded horse would plunge through the station; and one poor animal, bleeding profusely from his side, dropped half way across the creek, and drowned and bled to death simultaneously. His struggles to gain a footing and keep his head above water were pitiful to see. A number of the staff and field horses were killed close by the station. Some dropped dead in their tracks; others, frantic, plunged and broke their halters and disappeared in the brush to die. To add to the feeling of insecurity about this place, it was but a very short time before shots very close at hand were heard from time to time, and bullets fell among us, apparently from above and behind us. There was no natural protection from that side, and the only solution of this problem that we could arrive at was that we were being shot at from the trees. There were several very large ones with dense foliage close by. Such, we found afterwards, was really the case. We were being made targets of by the Spanish sharp-shooters. It was quite a task to reassure the wounded that they were in no danger where they were if they would only lie quietly. After the first shock of this discovery, many of the injured passed the time watching the trees to determine if there were any signs of life in them, and occasionally pointed out to one another what they thought were living beings hidden in the foliage.—Captain George J. Newgarden, in Harper's Weekly.

Ambassador Hay's Big Apron.

Colonel Hay, our new Secretary of State, was, when a boy, a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Sunday school at Warsaw, Ill.

The Sunday school lessons partly consisted of committing to memory Bible verses, and to attain supremacy in this created quite a rivalry among the scholars. John Hay was sure to come out ahead from two to five answers, sometimes more, causing those of his comrades who were always behind him to regard him with envy.

Consequently, when some of those boys heard that John had to wash dishes and do the churning for his mother, and, more than all, that he wore an apron while at these duties, his jealous comrades fairly crowed.

One morning it was agreed by his comrades to get him out of doors while he had his apron on, and humiliate him by having two or three girls whom he rather liked ask him questions in regard to his housework.

Young Hay came out to where the boys were, and answered the questions by saying that he washed dishes as his mother taught him; and then with twinkling eyes, he gave the dishpan which he had with him a tremendous fling, contents and all, drenching whoever happened to be near enough, and, laughing loudly, ran into the kitchen. Hay and his big apron were never molested after that.—Christian Endeavor

Wool for England.

Every year between 480,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds of Australian wool are imported into Great Britain. There are also imports from South Africa, South America and other countries, making the total annual importation about 800,000,000 pounds. More than half of this vast quantity of raw material is retained for home manufacture, but we let more than half the colonial wool go abroad. The Australian wools are among the finest, and are much sought after by Continental manufacturers. Every country, almost every district, has its own kind of wool. It depends on breed and climate, the character of the country, and the nature of the pasturage. The dry climate and short herbage of the Australian colonies produce the finest fleeces.

Wool comes from the prairies of South America full of burrs, and a coarse quality is produced in South Africa. The condition of the wool as imported is also, of course, a prime element in price, which depends on whether it is "greasy" or "scoured," 'skirty' or stringy, fatty or earthy. The wants of manufacturers are as varied as the qualities of wool. Buyers at the exchange know exactly what they want, and can estimate to a nicety what they ought to pay for it.—Good Words.

A New Zealand Lizard.

The Tuatara lizard of New Zealand is said to be one of the most ancient forms of animal life now existing. It originally possessed four eyes, but now has to be contented with but two. It lays eggs, and these take no less than thirteen months to hatch out, the embryos passing the winter in a state of hibernation.

These remarkable animals are found in only one or two places in the colony, and they are rapidly becoming scarce, as collectors from every part of the world are continually on their track. They are about eighteen inches in length, and, like many of the lizards, are said to have the characteristic of being able to replace portions of their limbs, etc., which have been destroyed. One owned by Mr. Carl Hauser, of Awanui, had the misfortune to lose an eye some time ago, and now a complete new eye, as perfect as the undamaged one, has grown in the place of that lost.

While the eye was developing the lizard seemed to be no more inconvenienced that a human being is in the growing of finger nails or hair.

TO SEEK OLD AGE.

A New York Club Whose Object is to Encourage Longevity.

A club to encourage longevity is being organized in New York city. The only obligation of members beyond the payment of dues is to pledge themselves to endeavor to live more than one hundred years. Centenarians will be admitted as honorary members. The name of the organization is to be the Hundred Year Club.

George W. Smith is the organizer of this unique society. Among those who have indicated their desire to become charter members are Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., Colonel Henry H. Adams, Herbert W. Greene, Mrs. May Banks Stacey, treasurer of the Holland Dames' National Society; William Wilkins Kenly, secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution; A. Noel Blakeman, recorder of the Loyal Legion; George R. Wieland, of the Yale University Museum and Dr. Robert Eugene Payne.

"Our main object," said Dr. Walton, "is to teach persons to enjoy life every hour and moment of their lives. Nowadays men grow old quickly. At the age of fifty the majority of men turn to stone, so to speak, or succumb to fatty degeneration. Too many persons live only for their senses. Everyone should attain a ripe old age. That should be the highest endeavor of all. In India there are men who have reached the age of 150 years."

At the head of their prospectus the organizers of the club make the statement that one-fourth of the persons born on the earth die before the age of six, one-half before the age of sixteen, and only one person in 100 lives to the age of sixty-five. The Hundred Year Club, they state, is to be formed for the study of longevity in its various phases, mental and physical, as it is affected by heredity and environment. Its aim will be to collect and maintain a library to contain everything of value written on the subject, including the theories of India, Egypt and the ancient Hebrews, as well as more modern ideas.

"Information," continues the prospectus, "will be collected regarding methods pursued by individuals who have attained excessive longevity and lessons learned therefrom. Meetings will be held and the proceedings published. At the club and the various branches valuable papers will be read and discussed."

According to the founders, "valuable secret knowledge" will be imparted to the members free of cost. "We will have in our publications," they say, "the essence of the secrets of various orders that sell their ideas at fabulous prices, with tedious rites and ceremonies. There will be no expensive books presented for our members to purchase."

An Elegant Vagrant.

Paul H. Stanley, forty-two years of age, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of vagrancy. He wore a brown chinchilla overcoat, black diagonal cutaway coat, fancy vest, dark trousers, patent leather shoes, tan gaiters, a tie of the latest style, a collar of immaculate white and dogskin gloves of a light mouse color. The policeman who had arrested Stanley said that the man went to his house the night before and asked for something to eat. A meal was placed before him and he ate ravenously. Stanley told the magistrate that he had no home. The last place he lived was at the Hotel Gerard. He remained there until his money gave out.

"I spent my last dollar like a prince," he said, waving his gloved hand. He added that he had travelled all over the world and had become ill in Mexico. He never got over that illness. He told the magistrate all about the topographical features of Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi and other Mexican states, and averred that he owned land in Mexico that was so dry that it would create a thirst in the most veterate abstainer. Magistrate Olmsted committed him to the workhouse for a month for recuperation.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

New Facts About Bismarck.

One German newspaper having declared that the United States was the originator of the "most favored nation" feature in international commerce, another promply claims the honor for Bismarck. As the memories multiply we expect to learn that the Prince wrote the Declaration of Independence, discovered George Washington, and was the original John Smith who married Pocahontas at the muzzle of a tomahawk

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Robert Taylor, the sheep raiser of Grand Island, owns more sheep than any other man in this country. Including those on his Wyoming ranches he has 90,000.

TALKS A HOLE IN A BOARD.

Edison's Latest Invention Makes the Old Jocular Saying Come True.

Mr. Edison has devised an instrument for talking a hole through a plank, says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript. This sounds like a joke, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and it affords one of the most interesting illustrations of the power of sound waves. When the wizard was in Washington a while ago an examiner of patents spoke to him casually on the subject, and, struck by an inspiration, he sat down and drew a sketch of the apparatus in question, which consists primarily of a diaphragh, a ratchet and a toothed wheel. When one talks to the diaphragm its vibration causes the wheel to revolve, and through the familiar contrivance called a "worm gear" a gimlet is turned, which bores its way through a board.

Indeed, the device here described has been patented by Mr. Edison, but not for the purpose above described. It appears in the records of the patent office as a contrivance for winding a clock. All you have to do in order to wind this sort of a clock—a class of apparatus notoriously obstinate and untrustworthy—is to storm at it a bit and call it some names. Without any more to do the obedient timepiece starts itself agoing, and is good for twenty-four hours.

It has been suggested that Mr. Edison's invention for causing the human voice to accomplish a boring might be utilized to advantage in the congress of the United States, where the long speeches of certain members would serve not merely to wind the capital clocks, but also to run much of the elaborate machinery required to ventilate and otherwise manage the building occupied by the national legislature. The idea is susceptible to indefinite expansion, but it has remained for an Elkhart (Ind.) man to conceive a scheme of a vastly more remarkable description. It may be said of him that he will exalt his horn far above the rest of mankind, inasmuch as he proposes to erect at the Paris exposition a tuba with a mouth diameter of fifty feet. As he expresses it, he proposes that all the world before the great French fair is over shall know that he makes horns. The tuba will be blown by a steam engine, and will produce music audible at fifty miles.

A Difficult Surgical Operation.

An operation was performed recently upon Frank Hall, aged fifty-eight years, residing at Greenfield, Ohio, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, which resulted in saving the latter's life. Hall entered the hospital suffering from a tumor situated at the junction of the clavicle and the breastbone, on the right side. The mass had pushed itself outward from beneath the breast bone and collar bone, absorbing those portions of the latter bone which resisted its progress and pulsated with each beat of the heart causing a soft hissing sound at the same time.

It took but one glance of the surgeon's eye to inform him that he was dealing with that dangerous and dreaded condition known as aneurism, the latter being situated, as stated above, about three inches from the heart and at the junction of the innominated and its two branches, the common carotid and the subclavian, three vessels the rupture of either of which meant instant death. The operation, consisting of ligating the carotid and subclavian arteries beyond the dilated blood sac, although hazardous in the extreme, was finally decided upon, rather than allow the patient to die by rupture of the sac and bleeding to death. The patient being cognizant of the fact, submitted to the operation. After being anaesthetized an incision was made, extending from near the collar bone to about three inches above it and two inches external to Adam's apple. The superficial and deep tissues being divided, the common carotid was hooked up and securely tied and the wound closed. Another incision about three inches long and two inches deep, just above and parallel with the collar bone, brought the operator to the subclavian vessel, which was also secured and tied tightly. The patient rallied from the operation and is now a well man.

The Brave Bull, the Cruel Spaniard.

A correspondent describing a bull fight in Spain in the Saturday Review, says: The trumpet sounds again, and the espada takes his sword and his muleta, and goes out for the last scene. This, which ought to be, is not always, the real climax. The bull is often by this time tired, has had enough of the sport, leaps at the barrier, trying to get out. He is tired of running after red rags, and he brushes them aside contemptuously; he can scarcely be got to show animation enough to be decently killed. But one bull that I saw yesterday was splendidly savage, and fought almost to the last, running about the arena with the sword between his shoulders, and that great red line broadening down each side of his neck on the black; like a deep layer of red paint, one tricks one's self into thinking.

He carried two swords in his neck, and still fought; when at dast, he, too, got weary, and he went and knelt down before the door by which he had entered, and would fight no more. But they went up to him from outside the barrier and drew the swords out of him; and he got to his feet again, and stood to be killed.

According to an old joke, Englishmen used to say: "It's a fine morning Let's go out and kill something." But now they say: "It's a fine morning. Let's build some new battleships." And they do it, too.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

CAPTAIN NORRIS DEAD.

Assistant Adjutant General on Gobin's Staff—A Well-Known Pottstown Hotelkeeper Dead—Reading Freight Station Abandoned—Two Hundred Kegs of Powder Explode Near Shenandoah.

There probably has never been a more popular young man in Harrisburg than Captain A. Wilson Norris, who died suddenly Sunday evening. Captain Norris was assistant adjutant general on the staff of Brigadier General Gobin, First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, and had been stationed at Augusta, Ga. He was close to General Gobin and came home to see his chief inaugurated Lieutenant Governor. He arrived early in the morning and in the afternoon, after a dinner at the Harrisburg Club, he was stricken with acute indigestion and shortly after his removal to the home of his mother he died at about 6 o'clock. Captain Norris was born in Clinton County in 1872, and was the son of Dr. John C. Norris, of Salona, Clinton County. When his father died, he was adopted by the late Colonel A. Wilson Norris, for years prominent in Pennsylvania politics. He came to Harrisburg in 1890 and and in 1893, when 21 years old, was admitted to the bar. He was active in political, legal and military circles. He was twice elected vice-president of the Republican State League of Clubs, and was a member of the City Grays and Governor's Troop. When the war broke out he was aide on the staff of Colonel Magee, of the Eighth Regiment, and succeeded in getting the place of the adjutancy of the regiment. General Gobin, on being given command of the brigade, appointed him assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain, and he was noted for his fine military qualifications. No death for a long time has shocked the community so much as that of Captain Norris.

William O'Brien Dead.

William O'Brien, the well-known Pottstown hotelkeeper is dead. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, January 6, 1845. He came to this country in 1865, and has been a resident of Pottstown ever since. He was an active Republican in politics and was high in the Councils of the party in the borough and county. It was largely through his influence that the Young Men's Republican Club of Pottstown was organized, and sustained. He served as a delegate to the State convention in 1891. He was for a time a member of the town Council of Pottstown, and connected with various catholic societies. He leaves a widow but no children.

Reading Freight Station Abandoned.

As the result of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad having control of the Wilmington & Northern Railroad, the Reading Railway freight station has been closed and all business will hereafter be attended to at the Wilmington & Northern freight office. The Reading Railway freight and passenger agent, O. K. Wagonhurst, will be sent to New York. The baggagemaster, Albert Vauman, will be given another position. The freight operator, Jacob Heckenrode, will go to Philadelphia. The yard master, Samuel Kochenburger, will be ticket agent and baggage master.

Brakeman Roasted to Death.

Jacob Ruth, of South Bethlehem, met a horrible death on the North Penn Railroad, at Glenside. Ruth, who was a freight brakeman, was sitting in the caboose of a slowly moving train. Another train, which was shifting at that place, parted, and a section ran wild over a switch and into the caboose occupied by Ruth. In the crash a number of cars were wrecked and the stove of the caboose upset, setting fire to the mass of broken cars. Ruth was pinioned in the wreck, and before he could be rescued was burned to death. His body was completely incinerated. All that remained was the charred trunk.

Powder Mill Blows Up.

A powder mill owned by John Roberts, of Shenandoah, and situated at Kreb's Station, exploded. The mill, glaze and dryhouses were completely destroyed, together with their contents. The explosion took place in the dryhouse, which became overheated and which contained 200 kegs of powder, followed by an explosion in the mill and glazehouses. The magazine building, standing about 300 yards distant and containing 1,500 kegs of powder, was razed to the ground by the force of the explosion without disturbing its contents. No person was injured. Mr. Roberts places the loss at $5,000.

To Stop Dredging Shad.

The shad fishermen of Pennsville and vicinity are determined, if possible, to stop dredging in the Delaware River during the shad season, and have held several meetings with this end in view. The result has been the appointment of a committee authorized to communicate with Major Raymond, at Philadelphia, asking his co-operation in the stopping of dredging from April 1 to May 15, over a course extending from Reedy Island to Deep Water Point. Heretofore dredging of the river in the spring has proven a great detriment to shad fishing.

Death Follows Wrong Diagnosis.

Rise Douple, the 6-year-old son of Circus Douple, of Lebanon, a railroader, fell on the icy pavement on Friday and on Saturday was pronounced all right. Sunday night at 12 o'clock he died in convulsions. A fracture of the skull was discovered after death.

Sisters Depart Life Together.

Mrs. Fannie Showalter and Mrs. Lizzie Yeager, sisters, died at Phoenixville within seven hours of each other. The former died Friday evening at 7 o'clock and the latter next morning at 2 o'clock. They were both over 70 years of age and will be buried together.

Died Out in Arizona.

Word has been received in Norristown that George C. Baker, of Ambler, died recently in Arizona, where he went for the benefit of his health. In 1897 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and acted as secretary to Senator Durham, of Philadelphia. He was an active political worker.

Young Skater Drowned.

While skating on the Lehigh Canal, Merrit Kildare, aged 13 years, only son of Harry Kildare, broke through a section of thin ice and was drowned after struggling for twenty minutes in the icy water.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 26

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

RACKET STORE NEWS

Having leased the room lately occupied by Shaffer & Son, the carpenters will soon be at work cutting through the partition. This will add at least 2000 square feet floor space to The Racket. Some important changes in the business are in contemplation, which for want of a better word I will call "a revo ution." In order to get ready for this, I will start a

REVOLUTION SALE!

Commencing Saturday, Jan. 7, to continue to Tuesday, Jan. 31, inclusive, and not an hour longer.

Please notice dates.

This sale will rival the great Dissolution Sale of last year and will follow the same lines. Almost the entire stock is new, having been put in during past year.

U kno we always do exactly as we advertise. I am willing to lose money to gain a point U understand.

First Come--First Served.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

DURING the next few weeks you will find unusual reductions in many prices. It will be profitable for you to visit us.

Wolf & Crawford.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19 to 23, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 24, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern 29.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24, great central valleys 26, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states 31.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. February 6 will average below normal east of the Rockies and above west.

Rainfall for the same period will be above normal east of the Rockies and below west.

The first disturbance in February will reach the Pacific coast about January 30, cross the west of Rockies by close of 31, great central valleys February 1 to 3, eastern states 4.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about January 30, great central valleys February 1, eastern states February 3. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about February 2, great central valleys 4, eastern states 6.

The great warm wave, forecasts of which have been published, will be inaugurated soon after the date of this bulletin, and will affect most parts of the United States with a general thaw.

But about February 1 the reverse of this will occur and a great cold wave, with a general fall in temperature, will sweep across the continent.

My next bulletin will contain general forecasts for February, including some valuable suggestions about when to complete gathering the ice crop.

Chicken and Waffle Supper.

A chicken and waffle supper will be served in the town hall at Spring Mills, on Saturday evening next, Jan. 28th, by the Ladies' Mite Society of the Lutheran church. All are invited.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The January Term Now in Session at Bellefonte.

The January session of court convened in the court house at Bellefonte on Monday morning with Judge Love on the bench. After hearing a large number of petitions and motions by attorneys, a resolution was presented on the death of Hon. John Blair Linn, the senior member of the Centre county bar association, which was ordered spread on the minutes of the court. The court adjourned from eleven o'clock to two out of respect to the deceased.

Monday afternoon when court convened the new officials, Prothonotary M. I. Gardner and District Attorney N. B. Spangler, assumed their duties of office like old veterans in the service.

The list of grand jurors was called, and Frank P. Blair, of Bellefonte, was appointed foreman.

The constables of the several boroughs and townships of the county made their several reports to the quarter sessions court in the forenoon.

After hearing another lot of petitions and motions and the calling of heirs in the several decedents' estates, the civil trial list was gone over and cases noted for trial as follows:

R. L. Pierce vs. Thos. Byron, appeal; continued.

Dr. S. F. Nevling vs. DeLamme G. Stewart and Wm. Hipple, overseers of the poor of Burnside twp; continued generally.

John P. Harris use of Marion Petriken and Dr. G. F. Harris vs. John M. Dale, administrator Eliza I. Curtin, deceased, and A. G. Curtin, Jr.; verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $691.65 with stay of execution for six months.

Charlotte C. Burd (now Bahm) vs. Elizah Burd, administrator of etc., of Wm. R. Burd, dec'd; verdict in favor of plaintiff for $972.50 and an attorneys commission of $120.00.

The following cases on the second week's list were disposed of as follows:

Emeline Hough vs. M. G. Brown, Jno. Weaver, A. R. Powell, Alfred Graham and Cyrus Gordon; continued at the costs of the plaintiff and not to be continued for the same cause again.

Joseph S. Ford. executor of Geo. W. Ford, deceased, vs. Wm. I. Jackson, Eleanor H. Jackson, David D. Woods, and John Shook; continued and not to be put on the trial list again without leave of the court.

Salt Lick Oil and Gas Company vs. S. A. Butler; continued before court.

The Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company vs. Cyrus Brumgart, guarantor of W. L. Goodhart; continued at the costs of the plaintiff.

Commonwealth ex-relatione in part for the use of Rachael Dale and Amanda Walker vs. J. Henry Meyer and J. D. Murray, who survive C. C. Meyer and Wm. McFarlane; settled.

Com. vs. Rosy Bumbarger; charge assault and battery. Prosecutrix Mrs. L. Aikey; verdict not guilty, prosecutor to pay four-fifths and defendant one-fifth of the costs.

Com. vs. Emanuel and James Stark charged with assaulting John Uzzle, at Snow Shoe, Dec. 9th. On Wednesday morning Judge Love sentenced Emanuel Stark to Huntingdon Reformatory. James Stark and Messrs. Menchon, Casher and Davis who were also indicted jointly with Emanuel Stark had sentence suspended in their case pending their good behavior. James Stark was compelled to go to jail until he can arrange the costs in his case against constable David Chambers.

Com. vs. Ed. Gill; assault and battery with intent to kill, J. H. Derr prosecutor. The defendant during a "booze" in Philipsburg some time ago assaulted Derr and cut him about the face and chest with a knife. Gill was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, the cost of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburg for two years and six months.

The Fence Law.

Thomas J. Edge, state secretary of agriculture, in reply to a question in reference to fence laws in this state, says: The act of March 11, 1842, is very clear in its provisions as to maintaining line fences. In all cases where the land is or has been "improved" they must be erected and maintained at the joint expense of the adjacent land owners. If one owns improved land adjoining the woodland of a neighbor, then that neighbor cannot be compelled to maintain any share of the fence, because the land (woodland) is not "improved" land within the meaning of the act.

The Musical Jubilee.

Miss Whitley, of Mifflinburg, an accomplished soloist, has been secured for the musical jubilee to be held in Grange Hall on the week beginning February 6. A special invitation has been extended to all singers in the section to participate during the week of song.

Died at Williamsport.

Catherine, wife of Jonathan Hess, died at her home in Williamsport, on Tuesday evening, 17, of heart failure. The deceased was a daughter of Samuel Stover, dec'd, of Boalsburg. Her age was about 50 years. She was a sister of Frank B. Stover, of Bellefonte.

Centre County Policy Holders Sued.

Scores of farmers in this county have been put into a sweat lately, being policy holders in the defunct Iron City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburg, are sued for the payment of assessments made to liquidate the indebtedness of the concern.

It is said over 200 policies were secured within this county in the past two years, principally among farmers. In 1897 the Iron City Mutual went into the hands of a receiver, Elmer Moore being appointed by the court.

Holders of policies in this county supposed everything at an end and that they were out only the amount of premiums paid. Recently notices were received by every policy holder requesting prompt payment of an assessment. This the policy holders refused to do, hence suits have been brought against a large number. The total amount involved is beeween $40,000 and $50,000, and the farmers have combined to fight payment. Squire Keichline, of Bellefonte, has the claims for collection.

Verdict of Guilty in the Mifflin County Murder Case.

The trial of Joseph Morrison, of Lewistown, for the murder of Harry Dougherty, of Lancaster, which has occupied the attention of the Mifflin county court last week, terminated on Saturday, the jury returning a verdict of murder in the first degree, after 19 hours' deliberation.

The crime for which Morrison stands convicted was committed at Belleville on August 18, 1898. Morrison stabbed Dougherty in the leg and abdomen, and almost instant death resulted. The prisoner heard the verdict pronounced with apparent unconcern.

Defrauding a Landlord.

Judge Simonton, of Dauphin county has defined what constitutes the charge of defrauding a boarding house keeper. W. E. Mutzelbaugh was before the court on that charge. The defendant, it was testified, had no baggage in his possession when he became a boarder at the establishment. Judge Simonton decided that as he had no baggage when he became a boarder, his offense was not a criminal one, and had no right to be brought up in a criminal court. The judge instructed the jury to the effect that to come into a criminal court, a boarding house keeper must have evidence that a defrauding patron had baggage and sneaked it away from the house.

Hustling for Offices.

The boro Democratic caucus will be held on Saturday evening, likely in the council room. Constable is the office most sought after, but there are only two candidates in the field. Wm. Runkle is hustling around after support to succeed Harry Swabb, who is also a candidate. Four councilmen and three school directors will be elected along with the usual offices to be filled in the spring.

A Protest Against Whiskey for Snake Bite.

Professor Leonard Stejneger, a United States government expert, says that whiskey, instead of being an antidote for snake bites, according to the popular belief, is really an aggravation of the trouble, as it accelerates the circulation of the blood and hurries the poison through the veins and arteries with greater rapidity than it would otherwise have.

Real Estate Transfers.

Following are transfers of real estate:

Sarah D. Tompkins to Walter Zimmerman, 1119 acres in Miles, Taylor and Snowshoe twps., $1000.

T. F. Gramly to Sadie Kuhn, 15,771 sq. ft. in College twp., $600.

Amanda J. Bottorf et al to Mary E. Halderman, 7 acres in Potter twp., $270.

Trying the Fire Hose.

Thursday evening the two divisions made a test with the fire equipment on plugs in different parts of the town. At the plug near the hotel two one-inch streams were thrown with force sufficient to play on the burning roof of any two-story building thereabouts. At the other plugs where connections were made the tests were satisfactory.

Met With an Accident.

Noah Weaver, living west of town met with a little accident last week which was quite interesting for him for the time being. He was driving down the old mountain road above the residence of Wm. Heckman, when the axle broke, and Noah was tumbled unceremoniously into a fence corner. He suffered a few scratches about the head.

Large Audiences.

Rev. Christine since last week has been conducting a series of interesting nightly meetings, in the Presbyterian church. The services are largely attended and the church is filled with appreciative audiences.

Township Democratic Caucus.

A joint caucus of the Democrats of the north and south precincts of Potter township, will be held in the school building at Centre Hill on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

A Calf Born With Marks of a Human Semblance.

A curious freak of nature which has caused much interest and speculation in this section, is a heifer belonging to Emanuel Zettle, residing near Cross church, in Georges valley, which gave birth about ten days ago to a calf which bears semblance to a human being.

The calf was dead when born, and at once excited curiosity from its peculiar form and markings. Those who saw it say it has the face and ears of a human being. The front legs are formed like arms and the hoofs resemble the hand somewhat. The rest of the body is natural.

The body of the calf has been preserved in alcohol. The freak of nature would be a good drawing card for a museum.

Death of Major Charles H Shreiner.

Major Charles H. Shreiner, many years ago a citizen of Mifflinburg, died at his home in Chicago, on Thursday evening, 19. His remains were taken to Mifflinburg for interment.

Major Shreiner was well-known in Penns valley. He was an ardent Democrat and frequently spoke at Democratic mass meetings on this side of the county. About fifty years ago he peddled the first Hathaway cooking stoves through the east end of this valley and found a large sale for them; many of the old mothers will remember the old Hathaway, their first cooking stove. One and two teams were on the road several years in the sale of these stoves. Maj. Shreiner was an able and fluent speaker, witty and an audience was delighted in listening to him. During the civil war he was appointed revenue collector of the Dauphin district.

In Charles H. Shreiner's death the Reporter loses the friend of a half of a century. His age was about 80 years.

Accidental Shooting.

Harvey Horner, driver of the mail wagon on the route from Potters Mills to Centre Hall, was wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of a revolver on Tuesday. Near Tusseyville he met James Zerby, whom he asked to get into the wagon and ride along. Zerby had a 32 calibre revolver in his hand, and in crawling over the front wheel the weapon struck a corner of the dash and was discharged. The ball struck Horner in the palm of the left hand between the thumb and the first finger, lodged under the skin back of the wrist. Horner continued on his route to Centre Hall where Dr. Jacobs cut out the ball. No bones were struck by the ball in its transit and Horner's wound will soon heal unless other complications set in.

A Big Yield of Wheat.

Henry Stoner, of Potter, one of the most successful farmers of this county, informs the Reporter that he had 44 acres out in wheat last year, from which the yield was 1300 bushels. Taking it by weight it averaged 30 bushels to the acre. Who can report 44 acres to beat that? Mr. Stoner is of the opinion that the coming wheat crop will not yield as well as last year's. His crop mentioned above is of the Rudy variety.

Does not Take a Paper.

The farmer who had two windmills and took one down because he thought there wasn't wind enough for both, doesn't take a paper. He is a half-brother to the fellow who had a number of cats. When he built a new house he left a large hole for the cats and a small hole for the kittens to get under the house. We find upon inquiry that they were uncles of the genius who invented a screen door with a hole in the middle, thus saving the trouble of driving out flies.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Reedsville, wife of J. H. Coulter, age about 40.

Yeagertown, Sarah, widow of Francis Milliken, aged 84 years.

Dry valley, Samuel Mitchell, aged 80 years.

Reedsville, John Morison, aged 84 y.

McVeytown, Anna, wife of Dr. J. A. Swartz, aged 77 years.

Belleville, Mrs. Worley, age 39 yrs.

Decatur, Wm. Ray, age 70 years.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wesley J. Hackenburg, of Penn twp. and Vernie A. Breon, of Miles.

John E. Rishel, of Farmers Mills, and Carrie B. Gingerich of Centre Hall.

Had a Large Family.

Morrison Walker died on 17 inst., near Howard, aged 85 years. He was the father of 25 children, fifteen of whom still survive. He was married four times and his last wife survived him.

Hard on the Birds.

The recent cold weather has been very hard on the quail that were placed in the Hecla park grounds in Nittany valley last summer. Many of the birds have been found frozen.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

THIS ONLY AN IDEA.

Wire Nails, per lb	2c
Coffee Mill, holds 1 lb. coffee	35c
Copper Tea Kettle, nickled	75c
Mrs. Potts Sad Irons, nickled, per set	69c
Double Bitted Ax	65c
Shaved Ax Handle	20c
Galvanized Wash Tubs	45c
1 gal. Oil Can	10c
Good Calico, per yd	4c
Good Ticking, per yd	10c
Cambric Muslin, per yd	3c
Unbleached Muslin, per yd	4c
4/4 Muslin per yd	6½c
Alabama Shirting, per yd	6½c
Clark's Spool Cotton, 200 yds	4c
Apron Gingham, per yd	3c
4 Iron Lasts and Stand, dirt cheap	29c
One-half Rawhide Buggy Whip	2c

The Above are only a Few---Come aad See the Rest.

And don't forget to bring your pocket-book along, as our terms are cash to everybody.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

$ $ SAVED!

It Is No... Humbug!

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

from prices on Furniture during January and February.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1203. - - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.

We Have Just Received

$5,000 WORTH

...OF...

Men's Suits AND Overcoats.

We bought them of an overloaded manufacturer who needed cash.

They became ours at exactly 60 cents on the dollar.

They go to you the same way.

This is the greatest opportunity to clothe yourself for little money ever offered Centre County clothing buyers.

It Simply Means That

$ 8.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $4.80
$10.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $6.00
$12.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $7.20
$15.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $9.00

We will leave these great bargains to do their own talking. You can only appreciate their actual value by seeing them. An early call solicited. We would have all our many customers profit by this unprecedented sale.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

Telephone call, 572.